PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE FIRST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,619—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

ROYAL BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

"JACK" BRAND— BRITISH—

PILSENER.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th May.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	6198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL, CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 10, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities,

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries,

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 12, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 20th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

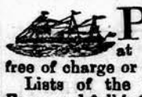
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Have on view a large Selection of all Articles required by Travellers and Tourists.

LEATHER TRUNKS,

STEEL AND CANVAS TRUNKS,

KIT BAGS AND GLADSTONE BAGS.

HOLD-ALLS AND VALISES.

BONNET AND HAT BOXES.

Also a Splendid Assortment of

FITTED DRESSING AND SUIT CASES.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; 28in. wheels ; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres ; block chain ; rubber brake and pedals ; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; Dunlop pneumatic tyres ; block chain ; leather gear case ; rubber brake and pedals ; invented handle-bar ; gear 58 1/2in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,

ENGLAND.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WE have just unpacked several cases of Electro-plated Articles from only the well-known Manufacturers. Our Patterns are of the best and latest Designs, and the Plating is of the very best quality and most durable.

Our prices will on comparison be found to be cheaper than any other house. All Articles are moderately priced so as to have a speedy Sale of the very heavy stock just to hand.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 105,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 18,750,000

This Old Established Society Grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	532 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Leberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO. FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897) ..... £ 2,287,029

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office Sirdars Palace.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 2 0	35	22 15 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 16 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Chief Agent.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ..... £9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NOVELS.

SALE NEARLY TWO MILLION COPIES.

EACH VOLUME: Rs. 1-8.

EAST LYNNE.
THE CHANNINGS.
MRS. HALLIBURTON'S TROUBLES.
THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDYAT.
LORD OAKBURN'S DAUGHTERS.
VERNER'S PRIDE.
ROLAND YORKE.
JOHNNY LUDLOW.—First Series.
MILDRED ARKELL.
ST. MARTIN'S EVE.
TREVLYN HOLD.
GEORGE CANTERBURY'S WILL.
THE RED COURT FARM.
WITHIN THE MAZE.
ELSTER'S FOLLY.
LADY ADELAIDE.
OSWALD CRAY.
JOHNNY LUDLOW.—Second Series.
ANNE HEREFORD.
DENE HOLLOW.
EDINA.
A LIFE'S SECRET.
COURT NETHERLEIGH.
BESSY RANE.
JOHNNY LUDLOW.—Third Series.
THE MASTER OF GREYLANDS.
ORVILLE COLLEGE.
POMEROY ABBEY.
JOANNY LUDLOW.—Fourth Series.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 3 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD. will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 22nd and 24th instant, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 520 OF 1895.

RAMCHANDRA BABURAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHANWAR SUKAT GOWAN PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu, residing, at Bholwada at Matunga, outside the Fort, and GIRDHARDAS GANESHDAMDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

Re DIKSHIT and DHANJISHA.

vs.

SHANWAR SUKAT GOWAN PATEL.

WHEREAS by a Judge's order made in the above suit on the 16th day of June, 1898, it was ordered that the said first Defendant Sunwar Sukat Gowan (d) Patel should forthwith pay to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha the sum of Rs. 1727-0-6, being the balance of costs due by him and the cost of and incidental to the Judge's Summons dated the 2nd day of June, 1898, and the said order.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale dated the 24th day of September, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title and interest of the Defendant Sunwar Sukat Gowand Patel, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All those several pieces of land, partly Toka and partly pension and Tax, situate, lying and being at Bholwada, at Parel, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73537 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the joint names of the said Sunwar Sukat Gowand, Pandu Parsha Gowand and Ramchundra Parsha Gowand, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 6, 18, 38, 111, 145 and 155, 603 and 638, New Nos. 14595, 14623, 14267, 14323, 4572 and 4571, and New Survey Nos. 1-2165, 1-2941, 2-2072, 1-2-3-4-5, 2057, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 and 9A-2066 1A and B-2116, 1-217, 3-2121 and 5-2462. The said pieces are bounded as follows:—

FIRSTLY.—North partly by passage, partly by the ground of Jvas, Darving Braz, South partly by the ground of Keshav Jivraj Thakor and partly by the ground of Sha Manekchand Hirachand, West by a passage, and East partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Jvas Darving Braz.

SECONDLY.—North by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji. South by the ground of Manoel James Loon and Alexander Manoel Loon, West partly by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji and partly by the ground of Barshaw Doonkoo Thakoor, and East by the ground of Alexander Manoel Loon, Lawrence John Loon and Phillip Bastao Loon.

THIRDLY.—North by the ground of Manoel Lawrence, South by a passage, West by the ground of Padmabai, wife of Haipoo Balaji and East by the ground of Soothar Keshav Thakor.

FOURTHLY.—North by a passage, South partly by the ground of Alexander Manoel Rodrigues, partly by the ground of Joe Anton Loon Joe Lawrence Loon, Phillip Larsha Loon, and partly by the ground of Paloni Pestonji. West partly by Parel Convent and partly by the ground of Lawrence Joe Loon, Phillip Barchin Loon, Alexander Manoel Rodrigues and East partly by the ground of Govind Bhicajee, Govind MahadevTakor and Soothar Keshav Thakor.

FIFTHLY.—North partly by the ground of Hajee Sullemanjee Jooma and partly by a passage, South partly by a passage, partly by the ground of Mukund Gopal King and partly by the ground of Dinbai, widow of Cursetji Cawarji, West partly by the ground of Haji Alli Moosa, partly by the ground of Dadoo Juggounath King, partly by a passage and East partly by Bholwada Road, partly, by the ground of Mukund Gopal King, and partly by the ground of Dinbai, widow of Cursetji Cawasji.

SIXTHLY. North by the ground of Bombay Municipality; South partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Keshav Jivraj and Wasudeo Abaji, East by a passage and West by Bholwada Road.

SEVENTHLY.—North by the ground of Vinayek Wassudev Abaji Southly by passage, West partly by the the ground of Thakor Cullianjie Damodhar and Partly by the ground of Vinayek Wassudeo Abaji, and East by a passage.

EIGHTLY.—North by a passage, South partly by the ground of Damjee Arjoon partly by the ground of Narayen Yesu Jasoo Patel, West by the ground of Narayen Raghunath, and East by a passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant Sunwar Sukat Gowand Patel, in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant for sale.

The properties 1st ly, 2ndly, 3rdly, and 4thly above described will be sold on the premises at 2-30 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1899.

The properties 5thly, 6thly, 7thly and 8thly above described will be sold on the premises at 2-30 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1899.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) Claim of the Collector of Land Revenue for Rs. 197-1-10, on account of ground rent.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant Sunwar Sukut Govand Patel to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Sunwar Sukut Gowand Patel have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1899.

G. A. BARNETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DIKSHIT and DHUNJISHA, Attorneys for the 1st Defendant.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kursaal. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE BHAVNAGAR FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C.,

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

ON FRIDAY, the nineteenth of May, 1899, in ADDITION to the usual Weekly Express Trains already notified, a SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL RUN from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, returning on HURSDAY, the 25th May 1899, for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below, namely :—

DOWN TRAIN. On FRIDAY, the 19TH MAY, 1899.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. On THURSDAY, the 25TH MAY, 1899.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Dep. 15-25	Lonauli	Dep. 7-15
Neral	Arri. 16-39	Khandala	Arri. 7-24
Do.	Dep. 16-44	Do.	Dep. 7-27
Khandala	Arri. 16-16	Neral	Arri. 8-02
Do.	Dep. 18-19	Do.	Dep. 8-55
Lonauli	Arri. 18-31	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arri. 10-10

ORDINARY FARES will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 15th of May, 1899.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1899, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1898.

II. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 29th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 17th April, 1899.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનિયાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following businesse, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1898-99 and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની ઝાંઇ.,
i s., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 25th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th May 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to e survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,

Tobacconists,

BOMBAY.

BRANCH:

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403, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

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BY

TODARMAL.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	20	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Madras	15,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broals Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	210
Colabe	600	200	200	dvRs12½	220
East India	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	215
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	2,500	500	25-4-80	800
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Khanagaum	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Manekjee Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Morosoli Co.	1000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	67½
Muncherji Cursetji and Sons	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	397½
Muncherji Cursetji Mills	100	200	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales Sir Sapathy (Bellary)	130	500	0	20	350
Samoon	300	500	500	30	310x1
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	385
Surab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	210
Vokart	-	000		Rs75	1100
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	465
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay Native Honse Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,960xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	585
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	750xd
Colmbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650xd
Colabe Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Curri m b hoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	805
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Cawasji	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	.0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg. Co.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo - China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jewraj Baliou	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	848	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,00 0	dvdRs.30	305
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	60xd
Khatao Maculje	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,250
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,275
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	90
Muncherji Cursetji	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 6	
Amaroti					
Mutagan					
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	1,750
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	Da 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Oriental	5,795	£25	£ 25	dvd Nil	165
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	900
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	680
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7 5	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs20	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharashtra	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.15	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdR.2½	65
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Vaishnaker Lukmidhar Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	3421
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	215	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	180
Back Bay Baths	600	50	100	12	36
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	262	1,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	77
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	500	500	500	5 pr ct	520
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	55	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	800	2	200	dvdRs10	209
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,50	250	250	9 p 16	330
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee & Burety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kamp & Co.	5,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	133
Marolea & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hosel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	95
Napier Foundry	1,000	200	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Port Chemical Co.	6,000	200	1,000	dvd Rs25	500
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	25	1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,500	251	100	Rs. 15	27xp

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 4-45m., 5-10a. Low water, 10-40m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Brahmani and Samoa entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Silesia entered and the steamer Norammore left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A GOANESE WOMAN.—A Goanese woman, named Rosli, aged thirty-six years, residing at Comercarry, was standing at a fire-place in her house on Tuesday morning last, when she suddenly became giddy and fell over the fire-place, upsetting a chatty of boiling water on her person. She was seriously scalded about her body and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying as an-indoor patient.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's enquiry was held, yesterday, on the Thakordwar Road regarding the circumstances touching the death of Vinayek Shivshanker, a Hindu, aged about sixty-five years. Deceased had been addicted to drink and ganja. His body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Thakordwar Road, yesterday morning, and was removed by the police. The Jury by a majority of three to two brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE DONGREE CHARITABLE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—At the strong urgency of the Dongree Plague Committee, the above dispensary, which was opened by the Bombay Municipality at their own expense at Dongree and Omerkhadi Road, in the month of January last, is now allowed to work till the end of July, and Dr. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, under whose care the dispensary was kept opened, has now been succeeded by Dr. Choonilal Fukeerbhoy Dalal, Dr. Choonilal's appointment was confirmed last week, and his social disposition and general popularity has made him in a short time known and dear among the Dongree and Omerkhadi habitants.

SMOKING CONCERT.—A successful "Smoker" was given under the auspices of the P. and O. Engineers' Club, at Mazagon, on Tuesday. Mr. A. Henderson presided over a large attendance. The programme consisted of twenty-seven items, comprising pianoforte, banjo and flute solos, a duet for piano and mandoline, a recitation and songs. Among the performers were Messrs. B. Defreze, Bissett, Jones, R. Low, Henderson, Mace, Measton, Shepherd, Fairbairn, Mackay, Shewar, Miller, Castell, Davidson Maiden, Hayles, Walker, and McDonald. A feature of the occasion was the presentation of a souvenir, in the shape of a combination liquor cabinet, to Mr. G. Pollock of the Dockyard Staff, who is shortly going home. Mr. Kirkwood made the presentation. Mr. Pollock who met with an ovation, made a brief but suitable acknowledgment. Mr. John W. Smith, honorary secretary of the club, made excellent arrangements.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nanachand Unjiraan, a mehta and a bill-collector, was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of about Rs. 2,000, belonging to his master Ramji Akhaf, a partner in the firm of Shri Ramdas Multani. Mr. Godinho pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Kothare, pleader. The complainant is a dealer in seeds and has his place of business at Dana Bunder. On the 9th instant the accused was sent to collect outstandings, and received Rs. 2,593-4-4 from A. C. Collar and Co. Subsequently he informed his master that out of the above sum he had Rs. 596-2-0 only, the rest of the money having been lost by him through a hole in his pocket. On the complainant's refusing to believe his story, he at last admitted that he had lost the money in gambling. The accused was then given in charge of the police, but the latter failed to recover the missing money. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. He also fined him Rs. 1,000 with an alternative of six months' further imprisonment, and ordered that the fine, if recovered, be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY BY POLICEMEN.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, sitting at Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Babaji Raghoji and Dhondoo Matboe, two of the policemen who gave evidence for prosecution in the case against Inspector Jolliffe and Jemadar Roshan, lately of the Bombay Police Force, were brought on remand and again charged with perjury. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Jehangir, of Messrs. Sorabji and Jahangirs' solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Sealy stated that he had received copies of proceedings from the High Court, but not from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court Again, he was surprised to find that Superintendent Holdway, who was summoned as a witness, was not present in the court. Mr. Hamilton remarked that under section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Chief Presidency Magistrate had transferred the case to the Court of Mr. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and in pursuance of that section he (Mr. Hamilton) would also forward the proceedings in his Court to that Magistrate. Mr. Sealy applied for a written order which was granted. It might be mentioned here that the provisions of section 528 of the Code referred to by the Magistrate had been put into force for the first time by the Magistrate.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE PESTONJI JEEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE BHASKER GOVIND.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE CHANDU VALAD IMAM KASAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices to the creditors.

RE CURSETJI NAOROJI DAVAR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted three months' extension.

RE PESTONJI COWASJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE DIAGO RODRIGUES.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ARDESHIR NAOROJI SURTI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE MERWANJI FRAMJI PANTHAKI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a long extension of the interim order on the ground that certain suits were pending in the Court of Small Causes. His Lordship, after consulting the Official Assignee, granted two months' extension.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Thomas George Swinden; Haji Mahomed Haji Karsani; and Krishnabai.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided, yesterday, at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held in the Council Hall of the Municipality, there being also present :—Mr T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Pasulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Mr. Aun Ali, and Mr. R. N. Wadia.

MR. SANTO CRIMP'S SERVICES.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corpetion authorising the Commissioner to engage the services of Mr. Santo Crimp, on the terms mentioned in his telegram, in connection with the question of sub-soil water in Bombay.

The resolution was referred to the Commissioner for favour of his report.

THE CORPORATION'S BANNER.

The Committee considered letter from Mr. R. Rogers Rosario, offering to provide and paint a new Municipal banner at a cost of Rs. 425.

The Hon. Mr. Pasulbhoy proposed that the offer be declined with thanks.

Mr. Mulji: What is old is gold.

The proposition was carried.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned till Thursday next.

THE current issue of "Railways," published in Calcutta, contains a report of an interview with Mr. L. S. Moss, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, which describes the railway career of that gentleman from the time he commenced work on the Chester and Holyhead Railway to the present day.

THE NEW REVISION SETTLEMENT IN GUJARAT.

WE have received copies of memorials submitted to the Collector of Surat by the occupants of agricultural holdings in the villages of Bhesan, Vanakala, Chichi, Vihal and Okha, in the Olpad Taluka of the Surat Collectorate, complaining of the increase in the amount of revenue assessment which they will be called upon to pay from the current financial year. According to the memorialists the total assessment for the village of Bhesan has been, under the new revision, raised by Rs. 443; while the revised assessment figures for the villages of Vanakala, Chichi, Veehal and Okha are respectively Rs. 4,557, Rs. 2,386, Rs. 1,486 and Rs. 3,847, the increase being from 11·3 to 14·7 per cent. The memorialists submit that the local revenue officers were fully aware of the natural disadvantages under which they had to cultivate their lands and that the officers, they believed, also knew how very unremunerative farming was with them, and how very poor the farmers were, in the whole of Olpad Taluka. The memorialists are therefore, all the more surprised to learn that while the revenue settlement has been reduced in some villages where the lands could afford to bear an increase in the assessment, the amount of the total assessment in their villages has been considerably enhanced. It was already more heavy than what their lands would enable them to pay. Its enhancement now will drive them to despair, and to relinquish their holdings. They further state that with a very slight and insignificant variation the nature of cultivation has remained the same. Some lands are grass meadows, some grow cotton, and jowari by rotation. They are unable to grow any fruit bearing or rich trees. A very great clamour was raised by the Raiyats when the original Revenue Settlement of Shambhooprasad was published. He earned by no means an enviable name in the Taluka by the exorbitant rates at which he assessed lands in the Taluka. Every living old man, and the present penniless condition of the people bear eloquent and convincing testimony to his unduly high assessment. But his rates of revenue settlement were impartially uniform. The whole Taluka was dealt with in the same way. Even that questionable virtue of impartial uniformity has no place in the present revised assessment. Now the assessment has been enhanced in those villages which could not bear any increase, or while strangely enough, it has been reduced in other villages which could very well afford to pay the original assessment. The memorialists further state that they are unable even to pay their present assessment dues. The lands they hold would have been ere long relinquished were it not for the fact that they are foolishly tenacious of their holdings, and are keen on the point of false glory which possession of lands gives them in their Society. But most of their lands have either been mortgaged or sold to sowkars. Their present debts in all approximately amount to more than Rs. 1,00,000. They also submit that the revised assessment, as they believe, has been wrongly calculated. Under the circumstances they pray, that the Collector will be graciously pleased to institute thorough inquiries into those circumstances, and to direct a substantial reduction in the assessment, which they have to pay at the present time.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	3	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pansewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	5	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	20	26
Total	36	37	136
Total plague deaths to date	46,168	40,189	
Same date last year	7	11	68

BANDORA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on 17th instant.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun, on Sunday, the 14th instant, was 2, both the victims being Mahomedans of Kharawad, while on the same date last year, it was 9. On the 15th, the plague mortality was also 2 Mahomedans of Kharawad and by coincidence on the same date last year it was also two Mahomedans. The plague is now confined only to Kharawad, it having disappeared from Upper Damaun, village of Lower Damaun, Katheria, Kharwadi, Varkoond, and lastly Ghanchiwad. The disinfection of houses is now completed, all the rags and soiled clothes being burnt in the middle of the road in front of the houses wherein they were found, without setting fire to any of the houses as was feared by some alarmists. The committee was obliged to remove the padlocks of only 18 closed houses in Lower Damaun, the numerous other houses being opened by their respective owners or their agents. The Machis *en masse* have pulled down their mandwas from the fields and erected others on the sea-shore near their houses which they are permitted to visit and which they will be allowed to reoccupy in a few days. The Plague Commissioner has received intimation from Goa Government to initiate the Health Officer of Damaun into the plague work, and to be prepared to leave for Goa to join the Goa Medical School, of which he is one of the professors, on its re-opening in the beginning of June next.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Hunt was held in the Gymkhana on Tuesday. Mr. G. K. Remington occupied the chair and there were present Messrs. Deane, Roberts, Procter, Graham, Rundell, Birkett, Burnett, A. C. Bergne, Moore, Townsend, Captn : Prall I. M. S., Webster, Dunlop, L. B. Stephens, Savile, Fairclough, Lord, Corbett and Courage.

It was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Townsend that the report for 1898-99 be adopted and the accounts passed, and this was carried. Mr. T. L. Roberts proposed and it was seconded by Mr. J. H. Symington "That a pack of hounds be purchased for next season" and this was unanimously agreed to. It was proposed by Dr. Deane and seconded by Captain Prall, I. M. S. that the following gentlemen be elected (with power to add to their number) to form a committee for the season 1899-1900 :—Mr. J. L. Symons, F. C. Macrae, G. Remington, H. E. E. Procter, and G. H. Townsend, carried *nem con*.

It was preposd by Mr. Proctor and seconded by Mr. Ruudle, R.E., and unanimously agreed to that Mr. J.H. Symington be requested to carry on the duties of honorary secretary. Mr. Webster then proposed and it was seconded by Mr. Dunlop and carried that the committee be empowered to appoint a Master and to make all necessary arrangements for the purchase and shipment of hounds. It was proposed by Captn : Prall, I,M.S., and seconded by Mr. Dunlop that Mr. T. W. Birkett be appointed to act as Hon. Secretary to the Hunt during Mr. Symington's absence. This was carried. Proposed by Mr. Procter and seconded by the chairman and carried unanimously—"That the members of the Bombay Hunt wish to place on record their hearty appreciation of the excellent services rendered to the Hunt by Walter Bell during and 18 years he has acted as Huntsman." Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Savile and carried unanimously "That the hearty thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Mr. Donald Graham for the able manner in which he has hunted the hounds during the past season.

THE INDIAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society has received a letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, stating that the scheme for the Indian Princes' Victoria Health Institute will not be proceeded with.

On receipt of this letter the Society telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy through its President, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, as follows :—I am desired by the Committee of the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society to acknowledge the letter addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Society by your Excellency's Private Secretary, stating that the scheme for the Indian Princes' Victoria Health Institute will not be proceeded with, and to forward the following Resolution :—The Committee of the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society is very much gratified to learn that the scheme for the Indian Princes' Victoria Health Institute will not be proceeded with and is very thankful to His Excellency Lord Curzon for having disallowed within a short time of his having assumed the reins of Government of this country the establishment of an Institute at the expense of Native Princes the experiments in which would have been so revolting to the feelings of millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

THE CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

As considerable attention has recently been drawn towards the Australian Aboriginal, it will be of interest to give the report which the Australian Minister controlling the Northern Territory has received on the condition of the aborigines of Central Australia during 1898: The general health of the aborigines, the report states, was good until the month of December, when measles first appearing at Oodnadatta, rapidly spread through the tribes, causing much suffering and a number of deaths, chiefly among the old people. Only such deaths as have occurred at or near the depots have been recorded, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that the mortality in outside districts, where the aborigines have no opportunity of getting medical treatment or advice, was much heavier. The disease, which is often complicated by pleurisy, is still raging, and will doubtless spread from tribe to tribe throughout the continent. Where the sufferers have access to a waterhole, their favourite method of treatment is to plunge into the water for the purpose of cooling their bodies, and this very often proves fatal. I have taken special care to warn the outside natives against adopting this method. In addition to the deaths tabulated, five old people have died here since the 1st ultimo and several others are in a critical condition. The passing away of these old people will have a melancholy interest, particularly for ethnologists, for with them many of the highly interesting, old social customs and traditions will die out, never to be revived. The younger generation growing up around the settlements scoff at and take little interest in the customs and traditions of the elders, and thus grow up without a knowledge of the ancestral beliefs, so that with the decay of the older men it will become increasingly difficult for the ethnologist to collect and record the ancient customs and traditions of our rapidly vanishing aboriginal race.

It is greatly to be regretted that some systematic effort has not been made by the various Australian Governments to collect and record in the fullest detail the habits, customs, and traditions of these interesting people. During the past year the seasons have been fairly good, and the natives have been able to procure game and vegetable foods, but the demand on our depots grows steadily.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made yesterday in London of Rs. 40,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 5-16; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 102 1-2. Paris Exchange on London remained at 25-20 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2; and Rupee Securities at £67 1-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 28 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. lower in value, at 61 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·87 dollars.

The Wool auction opened in Liverpool yesterday. Prices were very steady, and rather higher. Ordinary yellows were 1-4 to 1-2d. dearer, and others were at par to 1-4d. higher. The number of bales offered was 22,000.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 27 1-4s. May June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; Red Karachi, at 27s., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. For Brown Rapseed 33 1-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier; for Linseed, 36 5-8s. per 416 lbs., April and May shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats; and the Import, 14,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; August Futures at 5-89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	11,000	7,300	3,800
Two days' Do.	30,000	20,200	12,000
Since 1st September ...	7,978,000	12,285,100	6,525,500

There has been dull feeling in our local Cotton market to-day. Exporters bought 450 bales Malkapore at Rs. 131 per candy, 150 Dhulia at Rs. 121 · 300 Bhownugger at Rs. 134; and the mills took 100 bales each of Bhagulkote, Chopda, Karanja, Khandesh, Bhusawal, Dhamangaum, at Rs. 122, Rs. 127 1-2, Rs. 128 1-2, Rs. 122, Rs. 127, Rs. 130, respectively, and 750 Mulkapore at Rs. 131.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices in both these markets are 1 an. per cwt. lower; there is a quiet to dull tone.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,674 bales.
Wheat	59,709 cwts.
Linseed	13,445 "
Rapeseed	10,460 "
Gingellyseed	2,877 "
Poppyseed	11,308 "
Groundnuts	518 "
Castorseed	1,097 "
Rice	18,196 "

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued quiet but steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day, without much being done either way, and closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1·09 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are unchanged at 101 1-2 101 9-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents for money and Account, respectively.

SHARES are dull. China and Manockjee Petit Mills have advanced Rs. 10 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2½ per cent. Consols 110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102¼.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 67 1-8
Bar Silver 28 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here, this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Oceanian which left Bombay on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., arrived at Aden on Monday, the 15th inst, at 6 a.m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	694	9	896
For previous 17 weeks of half year.	13,80,851	42,23,272	76,819	58,35,952
Total for 18 weeks ..	14,69,851	45,43,272	80,819	60,98,952
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,550	4,01,538	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,39,523	45,33,312	89,611	56,62,478

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 72,614
Increase to date ..... " 4,36,474

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sipdia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,534	1,10,684	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks...	23,02,829	59,08,534	1,17,684	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,656	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,429
Per mile of Ry do..	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do. ...	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 29,439
Increase to date ..... " 9,02,717

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 17·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	...	700
On per mile of Railway	18	23	...	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	6,305	6,282	22	12,587
Total for 18 weeks.	6,605	6,682	22	13,287
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	185	576	...	761
Per mile of Ry. do.	11	33	..	44
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,934	7,711	150	10,795

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 62
Ditto to date ..... " 2,872

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATHS.

MEHRJEE—May 17, at her father's residence, opposite to Marine Lines Station, Bombay, Soonabai, daughter of Hormusjee Palonjeel Mehrjee. Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

NAEGAMVALA—May 17, at Tardeo, opposite Oriental Mills Bombay, Dosibai, wife of Kawasji Dadabhai Naegamvala aged 36. Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

IT would seem as if another Dr. Jameson is bent on upsetting Mr. Chamberlain's applecart. We learned only a week ago that the Colonial Minister had addressed despatches to the Government of the South African Republic, uncompromising in tone and temper, plainly intimating that he intended to compel a settlement of outstanding questions even at some risk of war. Naturally at Johannesburg there was a general impression that a crisis was impending. The same impression prevailed at Pretoria and Blomfontein, for the Governments of the two Republics deemed it necessary to warn all burghers to be ready for emergencies. Prominent men were sending their families to Europe so as to be out of harm's way. Mr. Chamberlain, when asked in Parliament what all this might portend, declined to take notice of current rumours, or to make any statement on the situation. The same day—the 8th instant—it was stated that at the request of President Kruger, the Volkraads of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State were to meet in secret session. The anxiety created by these announcements was somewhat allayed when it became known that President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner would meet at the end of the month to come to an understanding, the heads of which would in the meantime be the subject of negotiation. But the war cloud was still threatening above the horizon. Some nine thousand British troops have been stationed principally in Natal, in positions that would be chosen if it were the intention to invade both Republics. On the other hand, the Republics in question had not been idle. Immediately after the invasion of the Transvaal by raiders led by Dr. Jameson, they entered into a treaty binding both to make common cause against aggressors threatening the independence of either. The Transvaal Government erected well-armed forts in strong positions defending the approaches in Pretoria and commanding Johannesburg. Artillery, quick-firing guns, and Maxims were imported with large quantities of ammunition. The Orange Free State according to its means followed suit. The general result is that both States are much better prepared for war than in any previous period of their history. They can certainly put into the field forty thousand men, mostly mounted infantry, and excellent shots. Mr. Chamberlain alleged as a grievance and an act of provocation the erection of strong forts in the Transvaal, which he adduced as a reason for the increase in the strength of the British garrison in South Africa from 500 men to 9,000. He went so far as to say that if the French increase their force in West Africa, Great Britain would do the same.

Oom Paul would argue that after the organised invasion of his territory by a military force officered by men holding her Majesty's Commission, and acting with the cognisance of high officials, it was only prudent to erect forts to defend the country against the recurrence of anything of the kind in future. He would also, no doubt, contend that forts have never been known to raid neighbouring territory, and those which he has erected did not menace the security of Natal or Cape Colony, or even of Rhodesia. But it is ill arguing with the master of many legions, and until yesterday it might have seemed that Mr. Chamberlain was in a position to put everything to the arbitrament of force, and cry quits with President Kruger and his Boers. Then comes a bolt from the heaven that seemed to smile on his well prepared plans. South Africa and London are thunderstruck by the news that seven retired officers of the British army have been arrested in Johannesburg, accused of enrolling men to rebel against the force, precisely as Colonel Rhodes and his comrades acted in 1895. Charged with inciting to treason and rebellion, they have been conveyed to Pretoria, where they are lodged in the gaol that opened its doors to raiders on a former occasion. Again following precedent, they have been visited by the representative of British authority, this time Mr. Conyngham Graham. To him they have possibly told their story; or perchance they have been wise in their generation and held their peace, listening with what patience may be available to the remontrances of Mr. Greene for having once again upset an applecart of great promise. It is of course possible that they will indignantly deny the charge of an attempt to organise the rebellion, and adduce evidence to show that they are the victims of a nefarious plot. They haply have been the victims of appearances, which, when seen through Boer spectacles at a time when every citizen has been warned to be ready for emergencies, might look very black indeed.

But if it should turn out to be the case that these seven retired officers have in very deed been attempting to organise a rebellion in Johannesburg, and thus precipitate the overthrow of the South African Republic, they will find that—like their exemplars of 1895—they have played very effectively into the hands of President Kruger. Once again the Colonial Secretary will seem to have been co-operating with irresponsible adventurers in an attempt to destroy a State the autonomy of which was guaranteed by the British Government. He will find it very difficult to proceed, in the face of newly aroused suspicions, with the policy of compelling the Transvaal to accept his view of outstanding questions "even at some risk of war." Whatever may be the effect on Home opinion, the arrest of a number of retired British officers endeavouring to repeat the questionable proceedings which brought such discredit on all concerned some three years ago, will arouse a very bitter spirit amongst the Dutch population of South Africa, which considerably exceeds that of British origin in number and excels them in organisation and homogeneity. But all told the European population of South Africa does not exceed half-a-million. Zulus, Kaffirs, Matabeles, and Mashonas number many millions. Sir James Siveright, a leading member of the late Cape Ministry, spoke words of truth and wisdom when he said but a short week ago at Edinburgh that it would be criminal to set Europeans to fight Europeans in South Africa, with those millions of warlike natives looking on. Unfortunately he had to own at the same time that the prospect of such a parricidal war seemed imminent. If the discovery of a new plot and the arrest of the plotters—if such they be—adjourn for another five or ten years the attempt to compel the acceptance by the Transvaal State to Mr. Chamberlain's arbitrary reading of the London Convention, the folly of those implicated will have worked for good. It is, however, to be sincerely hoped that the Emperor William will not complicate matters unnecessarily by despatching a second telegram to President Kruger.

THE formal notice of dismissal sent out by Mr. Wenden to the G. I. P. Railway signallers who went on strike about ten days ago is the death knell of their hopes of the dispute being settled either by conference or arbitration. The result is disastrous to the men, who have not merely failed to get redress for their grievances, but have also lost their situations. They asked for bread, and the reason they have failed even to get a stone is solely attributable to the unreasonable policy they pursued in the initiatory stages of the dispute. We have never sought to suggest that the men had no ground for complaint, nor to argue that in all things the Company has acted blamelessly. The questions of hours of labour, and particularly leave of absence, appeared to form fit matters for readjustment, and although the Company had consistently for two years put the consideration of these grievances off to a more convenient season, the presentation of the ultimatum caused them to realise that the patience of the signallers was at an end. This is clearly shown by Mr. Wenden, who had only acted as Agent for three days at that time. In replying, he reasonably asked for the suggested conference to take place on Monday instead of on the Friday. The subjects mentioned in the memorial raised important issues, and it was natural that the Acting Agent, having only just assumed charge of affairs, should require more than forty-eight hours to determine such far-reaching representations. It is difficult to understand why the men, having waited with great patience for over two years, should reply that there was no alternative but instant compliance with their demands. The Company were bound to continue traffic, and with the aid of military signallers and the loan of signalmen from other railways trains were slowly despatched. The military signallers have now been sent back to their stations. At the present time the Company have engaged permanently almost sufficient new hands to take the places of their old employes, who during the last week have been pleading for a conference or arbitration. Mr. Wenden has refused to grant an interview or accede to any idea of the intervention of a third party, but has expressed his willingness to deal with any old servants as new applicants. Under the circumstances it is impossible to deal with the strikers in any other way, inasmuch as the greater number of vacancies created by their resignations have already been filled up. Traffic has not yet quite recovered from its dislocation, but the officers in charge have displayed great energy and resource throughout. As to whether the men have committed a breach of the law in their action, it is a moot point, but the Company having beaten the men so successfully will raise no difficulty as to paying them the arrears due.

THE weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops shows that the number engaged on relief-works in Rajputana is 5,531. Fodder is still scarce in the States, and harvesting and threshing continue in parts. Rain has fallen over a large area, and in most parts of Merwara the preparation of the soil for the next crop is in progress. In Upper Burma harvesting operations continue, and in parts of Kyanake, the Ruby Mines district, Yamethin, and the Shan States ploughing for the early wet weather crops has commenced. Although rain has fallen generally in Assam more is required in Nowgong and parts of Khamrup. Early rice and sugarcane is being put into the land, and the prospects of tea are good except in a few districts, where red spider prevails. In the Central Provinces the threshing of the spring crops is almost completed, and the crop in Jubbulpore has not come up to expectations. Rain is needed, while fodder and grain-stocks are insufficient, especially in the Hinguughat tahsil of Wardha. Relief is still in progress in Saugor and Damoh, the latter place having the names of 2,100 persons on the relief books. In the Punjab the outturn of the canal crops is up to the average in Hissar, Lahore, and Sialkot, and normal in Jullunder, while produce has been slightly damaged by hail and white ants in parts of Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. In portions of the Punjab the cattle are in poor condition and fodder is scarce. Several important districts were visited by rain, and the reaping and threshing of spring crops is still going on. Wheat and other grains have risen in price in Amritsar and Rawalpindi. Slight showers have descended in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, but the operations connected with the spring harvest are practically completed. The prospects are favourable and supplies and fodder are sufficient. General rain is needed in Bengal for ploughing and early sowings, while it would materially benefit the young crops in the ground. The fodder supply everywhere is sufficient, and the price of common rice is practically stationary. Rain fell in eighteen districts of the Bombay Presidency, where agricultural stock is healthy, and fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. In Hyderabad and Khandesh late crops are still being gathered, and cotton-picking in Baroda territory is progressing. Everywhere preparations for next season are apparent, and sowings have even commenced in Karachi and Kanara. From Madras news comes that the standing crops are in good condition, and the harvest is yielding fairly in some parts. Prospects are favourable in Mysore and Coorg; in Berar land is being prepared for the reception of the monsoon crop, and the country is suffering from an inadequate water-supply. In Hyderabad, however, the standing winter has suffered from unseasonable rain. The reports from Central show that preparations for the autumn sowings are practically complete, and that stock and pasturage are in good condition.

H. H. DIWAN BAHADUR SRINIVASI RAO RAGHEW IYENGAR, C. I. E., leaves Baroda on the 21st instant on privilege leave, lasting till the end of July, when his term of service in the Baroda State expires. He may be congratulated upon the fact that he reverts to the British service in a more important post than when his nomination was made at Baroda. He will, on his way to Madras, visit Umret, where H. H. the Gaekwar is now staying, and probably receive there the parting *poshak*. The arrangement to conduct his duties till the Diwan Bahadur finally retires will be an acting one, Mr. Kersaspji Cursetji, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, carrying on his own duties in addition to those of the Diwan. There were many candidates in the field for the Ministership of Baroda, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Dinshaw A. Taleyarkhan, till recently the State Municipal Commissioner, and President of the Municipal Corporation at the Gaekwar's capital, Rao Bahadur Y. V. Dhamnasker, the highly intelligent and experienced Revenue Commissioner of the state, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Dalal, M.A., LL. B., in charge of Vernacular Education and the Special Huzur Officer's portfolios. Among the leading officers of the Gaekwar, Mr. Jamsetji's service at Baroda, though the period was relatively short, has enabled him to do valuable work, which has been fully appreciated. Mr. Taleyarkhan had the longest service in the State. He was one of the able coadjutors of Raja Sir Madava Rao. Previous to that he had been engaged for many years prior to the Baroda Revolution of 1875, in strenuously fighting against the maladministration of the State. The anarchy ended in an Imperial Commission of Inquiry and the temporary dictatorship of "Pelly Rao Guickwar", and the subsequent restoration of the Gaekwar Raj and the advent after the minority of an enlightened Ruler in the person of his Highness Sir Sayaji Rao. Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir has done faithful and very valuable service in the new Baroda of the present Gaekwar.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lieutenant R. E. C. Hall, Indian Staff Corps, and Agnes Lane, third daughter of Colonel W. L. Lane, R.A.M.C., Senior Medical Officer, Ahmednagar.

A BOOM in Ghorpuri Barracks, Poona, in the occupation of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, and which has accommodation for thirty men, has had to be evacuated on account of an outbreak of scarlet fever. The men are at present encamped on the maidan, on the west side of the barracks.

MAJOR DECOURCY HAMILTON, R. A., is appointed D. A. A. G. for the Rawalpindi District.

LIEUT. J. G. GRIFFITH, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been ordered to rejoin his Corps at Deesa, from Plague duty at Bombay.

THE Mysore Durbar has sanctioned the estimate of about Rs. 2,77,600 for alterations in the alignment of the Kolar Gold Field Railway.

MR. F. W. READ, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, has been appointed to represent the railway interest on the Harbour Trust Board.

THE electric plant that will illuminate Government House, Maymyo, at a cost of Rs. 14,000, will pump the water required for the establishment.

MR. H. H. BUCKLAND officiates as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in the room of Mr. Riekie, on privilege leave.

COLONEL SANDBACH, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has been elected Master of the Himalayan Brotherhood Masonic Lodge for the season at Simla.

A RESIDENT of Lahore, whose name cannot at present be made public, has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Benares Hindu College. The amount has been paid.

THE exceptional cyclonic storms, which recently occurred have considerably damaged the telegraph lines all over the country during the last few days especially on the East Coast and Burmah Coast.

MR. F. H. ONRAET, the Commissioner of Malwa, died at Ujjain from various complications of diseases. Deceased had been ailing for the past fortnight. The body was interred at Mhow. Deceased came to Ujjain in 1896.

IT is reported that a survey of the line of railway proposed to be constructed from Morapur Station to Dharapuram will be undertaken when the cost has been sanctioned. The line will be on the 2ft. or 2 1-2 ft. gauge.

THE Cawnpore Municipality proposes to make it penal for the owners of cattle (cows, bulls, and buffaloes) to allow their cattle to pass on public roads without a copper tablet round their neck giving the name of the owner and his address.

MAJOR CARDEW, R. E., Electrical Adviser to the Board of Trade for over ten years, has resigned in order to take up consulting work in partnership with Mr. Preece, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and late Engineer-in-Chief of the General Post Office.

AT Ceylon Mr. Acting Chief Justice Lawrie refused Mr. Bartholomeuz Navaratne's application for re-enrolment as Proctor. His Lordship remarked that the applicant had abandoned the profession ten years ago, and it would not be right to allow him to take out a certificate now.

M. KRISHNAN, late Head Clerk of the Assistant Engineer's office, Tellicherry, who was dismissed a year ago for his connivance at the Koottupozha defalcations, was arrested last week for abetment of the offence and taken by Mr. Carvalho to Tellicherry on the 8th. More arrests were expected.

DR. COOPER, of the Christian College, is leaving India for good. He has been engaged in the training of the young of this land for the past quarter of a century. His is a saintly character. He is loved and revered by all those who have been brought into contact with him. As an educationist he is second, if at all, only to Dr. Miller.

POLICEMEN employed across the Bay of Bengal in Perak have wild times. A magisterial report to hand yesterday details the treatment meted out to a detective when he tried to arrest some bad characters. When his dead body was examined, two bullets were found in his brain and another in his thigh, while the stabs given him had cut into one kidney and into one lung.

THE member of the House of Commons who succeeds to the complimentary position and title of "Father of the House" is Mr. William W. B. Beach, who has been a representative of Hampshire since April 1857. He was born in 1826. As a Freemason he has held high office, having been for a time Grand Mark Master, a position now held by the Prince of Wales.

GREAT mortality prevails in the Kegalle district, especially in the Parana-Kuru korale, among the Moors and Kandyans, as many as four or five being down in some houses with fever. Sinhalese astrologers say that this year is to be noted for sickness and troubles. The alleged approaching serious catastrophe in November is looked upon with fear by the Kandyans, who are growing very religious.

THE chess Tournament by postcard between the Ootacamund and Ceylon Chess Clubs, has resulted in a draw. One game was fully fought out, lasted a year, and was won by Colombo. The other game went to Ootacamund, and consequently honours are divided. General Baker brought about the Tournament, and it has proceeded pleasantly throughout. The principal players on the Ceylon side were Messrs. Crawford and Prideaux.

COLONEL OLCOTT left Madras for Ceylon on Wednesday with Mr. Wilton Hack, of West Australia, to install that gentleman as Principal of the Buddhist College at Kandy, and make a tour of inspection among the schools opened by members of the Theosophical Society. Some 20,000 children are being educated in them under Buddhist auspices. The movement is recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as an important one.

A TREMENDOUS storm of wind broke over Aligargh early on Sunday night, followed by heavy rain and continuous thunder and lightning. The roads are blocked with broken and shattered trees; the pinnacle of the clock tower was blown down; and the thatch from the roofs of bungalows was flying in all directions. Fortunately no loss of life has so far been reported.

WITH reference to Mr. Oldham's paper on "Time in India," which appeared in the April number of the Asiatic Society of Bengal's Proceedings, the Society proposes to address the Viceroy on the subject of introducing a standard time throughout the Indian Empire. Mr. Oldham himself had to labour under great disadvantages for want of accurate time while investigating the disastrous earthquake of June, 1897.

THE Report of the Balaghat Gold Mining Co. for last year states that the expenditure on revenue account was £13,370. The year's net receipts from sale of gold (produced in the month of December only), water rents, transfer fees, &c., amounted to £3,281, leaving a balance of expenditure of £10,089. The sum of £9,525 was expended on capital account during the year, the greater portion of which was devoted to the development and timbering of the mines.

A DARING dacoity was committed on the night of the 8th instant in the Aggraram of Sakkai village, near Talanayar 7 miles from Tiruturaipundy. The same night a Chetty who was travelling a bandy fell in with the dacoits and received severe cudgelling. He is now in hospital. Again a highway robbery has been committed near Gopalasamudram. The victims were about 20 bandymen who were returning with their empty bandies after disposing of their paddy at Muttupet.

FOR the furtherance of the work of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Behar and the Central Provinces, a Committee has been formed in Calcutta, including representatives of the leading firms of tea garden agents and others. The convener is the Rev. D. Reid. The Society's object is to provide additional Ministers and religious services for Europeans on tea gardens, railways, and in other employments in various parts of the country.

A FEW days ago a certain car festival took place at Mudukolatur in the Madura District. A chuckler wore a sacred thread and went in the midst of the Brahmin crowd and claimed equality with the Brahmins, saying that while the Shanars claim to be Kshatrias, chucklers are entitled to claim equality with the Brahmins, and for that reason several chucklers have commenced to wear the thread. The chuckler says that the Shanar is inferior to him by "4 degrees."

IT is notified that in the revision, now in hand, of the Regulations for the 1st class Army Reserve, provision has been made for the extension to India of the rule requiring the discharge of men of the Army Reserve who attain the rank of sergeant in the police. The discharge of such men should be proceeded with on their attaining that rank in the police, without awaiting the publication of the revised Regulations referred to.

IT having been brought to notice that drinking water led into stations by pipes is often conveyed from the hydrants to barracks in masaks or leather pakhals, thereby probably much affecting its purity, Commanding Officers are directed to issue orders that unless the distance is very great, all drinking water should be carried in galvanised buckets or metal pakhals, or even in kerosine tins if nothing better is procurable.

THE decision to remove the entire British garrison from Omdurman in the summer months has been taken solely at the instance of the War Office, for it is no secret that Lord Kitchener considered such a step imprudent. Whether the risk from a forward movement by the Khalifa was of less consequence than the risk to the health of the troops remains to be seen. That there was a risk either way is clear; but in such cases it is usually safer to trust to the judgment of the man on the spot.

UNDER telegraphic orders received from Simla the Guna-Bara Railway was opened for public traffic on Monday. We now learn that the Maharaja Scindia was in no way responsible for the delay caused in the opening of the new line, which appears to have been due entirely to slackness in forwarding necessary documents from the various offices through which they had to pass. The inspection of the line, and testing of the bridges, took place on the 13th April, and the results of the inspection being thoroughly satisfactory the line might easily have been opened on the 1st May.

THE 73rd annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, 25th of April. The following results for the year ended 15th November 1898 were reported :—4,937 policies were issued during the year, assuring £2,058,103 which is the largest amount of new business hitherto secured by the company in one year. The total existing assurances in force at 15th November 1898 amounted to £24,621,628; the claims by death during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £671,072; the claims under endowments matured during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £37,716; the revenue for the year ended 15th November 1898 amounted to £1,168,368; the accumulated funds at same date amounted to £9,180,551, being an increase during the year of £375,828.

THE Royal Society's present catalogue of Scientific Literature, which has now run through two editions, can hardly be said to be worthy of that learned body, and in order to procure materials for a fuller and more elaborate work the Society has made arrangements all over the civilised world for central bureaux. The Indian Government was addressed on the subject some time ago, but was unable at the time to grant the desired assistance. As soon as Lord Curzon assumed office, His Excellency asked the Asiatic Society of Bengal what amount it required to meet the wishes of the Royal Society. The Society then appointed a Committee consisting of Majors Prain, Alcock and Waddell of the Indian Medical Service, and Messrs. Oldham and Pedler, to work out the scheme of establishing in Calcutta a central bureau with branches in the different Presidency towns for collecting the materials. The Indian Government has allowed an annual grant of one thousand rupees for carrying out the project. By next winter the Calcutta Committee, it is hoped, will be able to set to work.

MR. FOWLER, in his report for 1898, says : The time appears to have come for amendment of the Kandyan Marriage Laws. This can, of course, be only effected with the consent, if not at the request, of the Kandyan community, but the existing state of things is a scandal to a civilized people. The Kandyan marriage is a mere farce. Polyandry is common, and is a fruitful source of crime and of litigation; and its abolition would be welcomed by the educated portion of the community.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of General Sir Gerard Graham, G.C.B., V.C., to be a Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers. It is more than forty-eight years since Sir Gerald received his first commission in the Royal Engineers. During his long service he has repeatedly distinguished himself in the field, having taken part in the Crimean War, the China War of 1860, the Egyptian Expedition against Arabi in 1882, and in the Soudan Expeditions of 1884 and 1885. During the Crimean War he was twice wounded, and earned the Victoria Cross on its first institution, by his determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party at the assault on the Redan, on June 18, 1855, and rescuing wounded officers and men under fire on several occasions. He was again severely wounded at the assault on the Taku Forts in 1860. In Egypt in 1882 he commanded a Brigade, and two years later he commanded the Force at the battles of El-Teb and Tamai, and in 1885 commanded the Suakim Field Force. He received all the usual rewards for such services, and was on three occasions thanked by both Houses of Parliament.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE TRANSVAAL.

RETIRED BRITISH OFFICERS CHARGED WITH TREASON.

LONDON, MAY 16.

A great sensation has been caused in South Africa and in London by the news that seven officers, formerly belonging to the British Army, have been arrested at Johannesburg, charged with inciting to treason and with the enrolment of men for the purposes of rebellion.

All the prisoners have been conveyed to Pretoria, where they were lodged in goal.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, has visited the prisoners in gaol.

THE ARREST IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TWO THOUSAND MEN ENROLLED.

MAY 17.

In the first report received regarding the arrests made at Johannesburg, it was stated that the names of the prisoners were Colonel Lloyd Nicholls, Captain George Patterson, and Lieutenants Agar-Ellis, Tremlett, and Muchell, and that the two others, named Hooper and Fries (the latter being a Dane). had no rank specified.

It is now, however, stated that they were all formerly non-commissioned officers in the British service, and that they had already enrolled two thousand men.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S ATTITUDE.

The British Agent at Pretoria has called on President Kruger, and expressed his regret at the occurrence taking place when everything pointed to a friendly understanding.

President Kruger replied that he would not believe that British officers were concerned in the affair until the same was proved, and he hoped it would not interfere with the forthcoming meeting with Sir Alfred Milner.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The English newspapers are rather reserved in their comments on the occurrence until the facts are known.

The *Times* suggests that the affair is a mare's nest, owing to the difficulty there is in identifying the prisoners.

Other papers regard the matter in a more serious light.

BANQUET TO LORD ELGIN.

MAY 16.

A dinner was given by the Northbrook Society at the Imperial Institute, to-night, in honour of the Earl of Elgin.

Lord Northbrook, the President of the Society, presided, and amongst those present were: Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Harris, Lord Cross, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir George White, and Sir M. Bhownugree.

Lord Rosebery, who proposed the health of the guest of the evening, dwelt upon the incalculable difficulties he (Lord Elgin) had surmounted during his Viceroyalty, and doubted if any Viceroy since Lord Canning had such cruel visitations.

Lord Elgin, in reply, said he had always set his face against aggression or even retaliation. He dwelt upon the necessity which existed for the various expeditions undertaken during his term of office, and said the frontier tribes now know they cannot offend us with impunity. Difficulties, he added, may come to the surface in India at any moment, but the country was more settled when he left it than when he arrived.

HONOURS FOR SERVICES ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The following honours have been gazetted, all for, services on the North-West frontier of India :—

Colonel Reginald Hart to be Knight Commander of the Bath.

Colonel More-Molyneux, Colonel Maurice Barton, Captain Rowcroft, Captain Wells-Cole, Captain John Hill, and Captain Elliott Lockhart to receive the Distinguished Service Order.

REWARDS FOR THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

MAY 17.

The following officers have been promoted for services in the Tirah Campaign :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Plowden, Major Ferrier, Major Grover, Major Watkis, Captain Dillon, Captain Haig, and Captain Arnold.

THE FRONTIER HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The list of honours which Reuter has just wired is understood to be the outcome of the final recommendations of the Government.

Colonel More-Molyneux was head of the Intelligence Department during the Tirah Expedition.

Colonel Maurice Barton is a Royal Engineer.

Captain Rowcroft belongs to the 35th Sikhs, and Captain Wells-Cole was Adjutant of the Yorkshire Light Infantry when the Shinkamar disaster occurred.

Captain John Hill belongs to the 15th Sikhs, and Captain Elliott-Lockhart to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

It is understood that some thirty names or more were submitted from India, and the meagre list which has now arrived will prove a severe disappointment in several quarters. It is noticeable that not a single Brevet has been granted, though several are believed to have been recommended.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The fire at the Belliaghatta Flour Mill's broke out afresh in a godown, yesterday, adjoining the main building. The fire brigade saved a quantity of machinery, but 10,500 maunds of flour and 2,500 maunds of wheat were destroyed. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 1,80,000, which is, however, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The mill property belonged to English capitalists.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Seven fresh plague cases were reported on Monday, the total mortality being 73.

THE HONGKONG DISTURBANCES.

TROOPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE DESPATCHED.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

News received here last night states that eleven hundred regulars, that is to say all the available troops, have left Hongkong for the mainland.

The Naval Brigade are assisting, and several gunboats will also co-operate.

The police are confined to barracks in readiness for any rising that may take place in Hongkong itself.

The Volunteers embarked yesterday, but their destination is unknown. The utmost secrecy is being observed with regard to the operations and the public excitement is consequently very great.

PROGRAMME OF RELIEFS FOR 1899-1900.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following is the sanctioned programme of 1899-1900 Reliefs :—

Royal Horse Artillery—E. Battery, England to Kirkee ; S. Kirkee to England.

Field Artillery—1st Field Battery, Kirkee to Ahmednagar ; 3rd Meean Meer to Campbellpore ; 11th Ferozepore to Mean Meer ; 13th Natal to Secunderabad ; 16th Kirkee to Deesa ; 21st Secunderabad to England ; 22nd Mhow to Kirkee ; 31st Hyderabed to St. Thomas' Mount ; 33rd St. Thomas' Mount to Hyderabad ; 42nd Ahmednagar to England ; 45th St. Thomas, Mount to Barrackpore ; 47th Mean Meer to Ferozepore ; 48th Barrackpore to St. Thomas' Mount ; 53rd Deesa to England ; 57th Campbellpore to Mean Meer ; 67th Natal to Kirkee ; and 69th Natal to Mhow.

Mountain Artillery.—No. 3 Battery, Murree Hills to Natal ; No. 5 Battery, Murree to Jutogh ; and No. 10 Batteey Natal to Murree Hills.

Heavy Artillery.—No. 7 Company, Eastern Division England to Mooltan ; and No. 12 Company Eastern Division Mooltan to England.

Garrison Artillery.—No. 1 Company, Eastern Division, Fort William to Allahabad ; No. 9 Company, Eastern Division, Allahabad to Fort William ; No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, Bombay to Malta ; No. 16 Company Eastern Division, Egypt to Rawalpindi ; No. 5 Company, Southern Division, Agra to Bombay ; No. 11 Company, Southern Division, Roorkee to England ; No. 15 Company, Southern Division, England to Roorkee ; No. 18 Company, Southern Division, Aden to England ; No. 37 Company, Southern Division, Ceylon to Rangoon ; No. 5 Company Western Division, Rawalpindi to Agra ; and No. 22 Company, Western Division, Rangoon to Aden.

Native Artillery No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Kohat to Malakand ; No 4 (Hazara), Tochi and Wana to Kohat ; No. 5 (Bombay) Malakand to Kohat ; and No. 7 (Bengal) Kohat to Tochi and Wana.

British Cavalry—11th Hussars, Meerut to Egypt ; and 15th England to Meerut.

Native Cavalry—11th Bengal Lancers, Jhelum to Loralai ; 12th Cavalry, Peshawar to Jhelum ; 19th Lancers, Loralai to Peshawar ; 1st Madras Lancers Bellary to Secunderabad ; 2nd, Bangalore to Bellary ; 3rd, Secunderabad to Bangalore ; 5th Bombay Cavalry, Fort Sandeman to Jacobabad ; and 6th, Quetta to Fort Sandeman ; 7th Lancers, Jacobabad to Quetta.

British Infantry—1st Battalion, East Yoskshire, Belgaum to Thayetmyor and Meiktila ; 1st Leicestershire, Natal to Wellington, etc., ; 2nd Yorkshire, Peshawar to Dagshai ; 1st South Wales Borderers, Chakrata to Sialkot and Amritsar ; 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Peshawar to Meean Meer ; 2nd East Lancashire, Ranikhet to Agra ; 1st East Surrey, Jhansi and Nowgong to Lucknow ; 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lucknow to Dinapore and Lebong ; 2nd Royal Sussex, Sialkot and Amritsar to Aden ; 2nd South Staffordshire Thayetmyo and Meiktilla to Subathu ; 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, Sitapur and Benares to Shwebo and Bhamo ; 1st Battalion, Essex, England to Chakrata ; 2nd, Shwebo and Bhamo to England ; 1st Middlesex, Wellington to Belgaum ; 1st North Staffordshire, Sabathu to Jhansi and Nowgong ; 2nd York and Lancaster Agra to Sitapur and Benares ; 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, England to Ranikhet ; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, Dinapore and Lebong to England.

Sappers and Miners.—No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers, Rawalpindi to Roorkee ; No. 6 Company, Bengal Sappers, Khyber to Rawalpindi ; No. 1 Company, Madras Sappers, Bangalore to Thayetmyo ; No. 2, Company, Madras Sappers, Thayetmyo to Bengal ; No. 3 Company, Madras Sappers Bansglore to Secunderabad ; No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers Malakand to Bangalore ; No. 6 Company Madras Sappers, Secunderabad to Malakand ; No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers Kirkee to Quetta ; No. 63 Company, Bombay Sappers, Quetta to Kirkee.

Hyderabad Contingent Reliefs—No. 1 Field Battery, Bolarum to Hingoli ; No. 2 Aurangabad to Ellichpur ; No. 3 Hingoli to Bolarum ; No. 4 Ellichpur to Aurangabad ; 1st Lancers, Mominabad to Bolarum ; 2nd Bolarum to Hingoli ; 3rd Aurangabad to Mominabad ; and 4th, Hingholi to Aurangabad.

The reliefs of the Native Infantry are still under consideration, but will be published shortly.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Sir Mackworth Young arrives here to-morrow.

Mr. Thornburn, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has also arrived.

General Harvey, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, left Simla, to-day, on three months' leave home ; Colonel Spencer arriving to officiate.

Major Money, Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, left Simla, to-day, on three months' privilege leave home, ; Captain Haldane, A.-D.-C., officiating.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, 28th Bombay Infantry ; Captains Chalmers, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent ; Leveson Gower, Bombay Body Guard ; and Lieutenant D'Oyly, 19th Bombay Infantry, have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant Wetherall, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has five months' extension of leave at Home.

Captain Vyvyan, 2nd Welsh Regiment, Bellary, has applied to retire on pension.

BOMBAY MINT MASTER.

Major Davidson, Mint Master, Bombay, will not, as previously stated, be placed on the retired list this month, he being eligible under Royal Warrant to serve two years longer.

DEATH OF COLONEL MUIR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, Resident of Nepaul, whose death was announced yesterday, died, suddenly, from heart disease.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

POONA, MAY 17.

A fresh pack of hounds, consisting of twenty-two couples, for Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds, will arrive in Bombay on the 18th per steamers Othello and Britannia. Major Stanton is Master of Foxhounds for the ensuing season, and Captain P. England, Royal Fusiliers, is Honorary Secretary.

THE FESTIVAL OF LANGAR.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 17.

The annual festival of the Langar, which concentrates all Hyderabad into the city to witness or take part in this unique and legendary show, went off without hitch yesterday afternoon. From the Minister's palace the procession was watched for three hours by about four hundred guests of Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, whose invitation included all the principal State officials, both European and Native, and all officers of Secunderabad garrison. The Imperial Service Troops, the Nizam's Golconda Brigade, and the African Cavalry Guards made an unusually fine show. The heat was overpowering, and this reduced the pageantry of some of its quaintly brilliant features.

ITEMS FROM HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, MAY 17.

It is practically settled that Mr. J. A. Crawford, Acting Resident, Mysore, will relieve Sir Trevor Plowden at the Hyderabad Residency, on the latter's retirement.

Colonel H. K. Gordon, now on leave in England, has resigned the command of the Hyderabad Volunteer Corps.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE OLD WATER COLOUR SOCIETY.

NEW ALLET AT THE ALHAMBRA.

ELECTRICITY AT THE OPERA.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

THE new electric lighting arrangements at the Opera are, at any rate so far as the stage is concerned, now finished. They are considered to be more complete and effective than in any other theatre in England, the more especially in regard to the gradations of colours, so that we shall, it is hoped, now have done for ever with the once familiar spectacle of a green light shining on to (and not from) a brilliantly yellow moon, which rises with jerks up the sky. The moon has ever been the delight of stage carpenters, and the despair of the conscientious stage manager. Even Prof. Herkomer, who in "An Idyl" at Bushey showed us how realistic stage scenery could be made, allowed his moon to rise from almost the same quarter as that in which his sun had gone down. At Covent Garden, however, thanks to the new electric apparatus, which is controlled by one man from a single switchboard, the colours at any rate will be as true as possible to nature, a fact which we hear will be particularly exemplified on the opening night, in the daybreak scene in the second act of "Lohengrin."

Herr Zwintscher, who gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, was one of the discoveries of last autumn. He happened then to be passing through London when Mr. Robert Newman, owing to the disappointment of another pianist, was able to offer him a hearing. Afterwards he played at some recitals at the Salle Erard, a room however rather too small for his then somewhat expansive style. Herr Zwintscher now returns to us, in much more placid, and consequently more acceptable mood ; although his execution is as brilliant, and his mechanism as perfect as ever. At times indeed he yesterday seemed, in his desire not to exaggerate to be a little cold in his reading, for example of Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, and the Intermezzi Op. 4 of Schumann. His greater refinement of style was best exemplified in some variations of Haydn, in two of Mendelessohn's songs without words, one of them of course the popular "Bees Wedding and in Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op, 101. There were also the inevitable Chopin pieces, the recital closing with Liszt's "Sonette de Petraca," and St. Francois de Paule Legende, remarkable examples of executive display.

One of the gayest and liveliest of ballets was that produced at the Alhambra on Tuesday evening as a set off to the brilliant spectacle of "The Red Shoes." It by no means clashes with the mythological production, as the new "up-to-date" ballet d'action is of a different type. Dialogue is introduced into "A Day Off," but it is very doubtful if it can be heard because of the band, which Mr. Byng is careful to keep up to the mark. The ballet is invented by Mr. Charles Wilson who has introduced a little plot into it in order to explain the anxiety of a certain estate agent to enjoy a brief holiday. The office is deserted for the "Promenade Deck of La Marguerite," which is crowded with sailors, stewards, passengers, and gaily dressed girls on their way to Boulogne. Some lively dances are indulged in on board, to the silent accompaniment of the typical German band, which occupies one corner of the deck. The scene changes to "The Casino Gardens," where the fun grows fast and furious. If there is a mild suspicion of the "Can-can" in some of the dances it cannot be said that its introduction is altogether out of keeping with the situation. The scene has decidedly a French look, for there are gendarmes and soldiers, nurses and flower-sellers, sailors, and fishwives, all dressed in a more or less poetical conception of what is the national costume. When the stage is crowded with all these gaily-dressed people whirling round in some wild dance the effect is decidedly exhilarating. Possibly, in order to justify its title to be classed as "up-to-date," the ballet concludes with a "Valse Politique." Britannia is supposed to receive her foreign visitors. China, tripping daintily in, accidentally pushes against Germany. That Power demands satisfaction, and tears off the sleeve of China's mantle. Russia follows suit by tearing off the other sleeve, and is immediately tapped on the shoulder by Britain, who triumphantly proclaims the policy of the "Open Door." In the meantime, poor China has been almost denuded of her garments, and stands shivering in the cold. She is at length conciliated by the present of a railway. This is up-to-date with a vengeance. The story is well interpreted by the pantomimists, especially by the Almontis, who are very funny as exaggerated French soldiers, and by Miss Julie Seale and Miss Casaboni, who has some graceful dances assigned to her. The ballet was a decided success.

Last night at the Opera Comique the musical comedy (of which the libretto has been written by Mr. G. R. Sims and the music by Mr. Albert W. Ketelbey, Mr. H. W. May, and Mr. Claude Nugent) entitled "A Good Time ; or, Skipped by the Light of the Moon," was given to a London public, after a process of having been, at every point, brought very much up to date. Mr. Sims calls his piece, indeed, an "electric musical farce ;" and far be it from us to deny him the title, even though we frankly confess that we have not the smallest idea as to its exact meaning. Such "electric musical farces" have been common enough before now, and we all know that Mr. Sims stands among the "laudatores temporis acti." In a word, you get here the wild and whirling plot, coming from no definite quarter, tending to no definite quarter, and meaning very little indeed, but providing a series of pegs upon which to hang here a topical song, there a bit of frankly knockabout comedy. It really passes our wit to describe the intricacies of a story which involves two lovers, two husbands, two wives, a detective, a policeman, a chambermaid, certain golf-players, certain shoeblacks, a hotel-keeper, and (not to exaggerate) some two dozen babies. How these various terrestrial forces encountered one another, and what the general effect was of their encounter, we could not for a wager describe. But there the thing was ; it is emphatically to be judged as of its kind, and not in relation to any definite art of any shade or sort. Well, at that, and judged according to the standard of that kind, we cannot say much for the piece. It may be electric—we do not pretend to judge upon that point ; but it is certainly not musical, and it is much too incoherent to be reckoned as genuine farce. Yet we are quite prepared to believe that it will have a London success ; for we have come to the definite conclusion that such a success depends chiefly, in work of this kind, upon the performers. Miss Kitty Loftus with her shrewd, acid, vital style, was quite at her best. She sang with significance, and she danced and acted with point, she gave her part all the pains it was worth. Mr. William Walton's Obadiah Dingle was full of humour. Surely no man could have worked harder than he, and he had moreover this reward ; that his fun was excellent of its kind, in its apparent irresponsibility and in its bland, childlike effects. Mr. Lennox Lochaer as Frank Lennox made a popular hit in a highly patriotic song, which though we found it tediously inevitable, met with much enthusiasm. Mr. Arthur Eliot, absurdly characterized as P.C. X.L. was not a very interesting police officer ; but Miss Amy Farrell as Millicient Warfield looked well and sang with refinement. The greatest care has been expended upon all the details of the production, and its progress was largely punctuated by applause.

It is pleasant to be able to announce that the exhibition of the Old Water Colour Society is an unusually good one. The show last winter was rather depressing, but a first visit leaves the impression that these walls now display a collection of drawings at once sound in work and interesting in subject. Men who are not customarily prominent have come to the front, and the variety of styles and schools here seen is of happy augury for the Society. At the head of the room, in the place of honour, is a fine drawing by Sir Francis Powell. The Peaks of Arran are seen sharply outlined in a threatening sunset ; bars of orange and red cloud fill the sky ; in the foreground a sea, moving but not agitated, reflects these varied tints but in a lower tone ; the transparency of water is well given and the motion of it well suggested. The drawing has a good carrying quality, and is seen to best advantage at some distance from the wall. The painter's other drawing is a landscape with figures—"Evening : Coming Home." The figures are good and the landscape is very good, the sky is full of haze, and over a tract of marshy ground you see right away through this mist to the edge of the sea, and the distant horizon. Still the effect is not wholly happy The figures are spotty and not sufficiently lost in the enveloping atmosphere. With this one exception the drawing is very true and effective.

Another of the Old Masters of the Society who makes his mark this year is Mr. Eyre Walker. He paints trees as one who knows the structure of them and how they grow, and he delights to give us a hillside with the flush of the evening light upon it, blobby, rose-tinted clouds sailing through the sky, and, under cover of the hill, clumps of trees close drowing in the shelter. He sees the subject (No. 17) for its beauty, but paints it realistically. Again, in "A Westmoreland Pastoral," he takes a clump of birches, the trees that painters now delight to honour, and paints them with the delicacy of their branches and the leafiness of their foliage looming through the heavy damp air ; but he always works with Nature before him. It is interesting to compare his treatment of trees with Mr. Albert Goodwin's, who, painting them with exactness, still uses them decoratively rather than as subject. We can see this treatment in his "Pastoral Symphony, Christchurch" (No. 25), and compare with it Mr. Walker's drawing hanging close to it. But Mr. Goodwin is here in many moods. His "Than," conceived in the key of blue, is one of those visions in which he sees great masses of architecture and paints them with delicate detail, and yet, from his finesse of execution, with a kind of breadth. Drawings like these, if not, indeed, Nature, are very high art. He has a Turnerlike delight in painting what is almost unpaintable, as when, in "The Cities of the Plain" (No. 99), he seeks to give us the almost limitless expanse of level ground, with the tents and flocks and family of Lot, dimly made out the plain hemmed in by a rampart of white rocks edged with flame ; and yet he treats this immensity on a scale of a few inches.

Design passes to decoration in the hands of Mr. E. Alexander, who has treated birds and animals absolutely, decoratively in a tender colour scheme of greys and fawns. These drawings or rather decorative panels (though they are on paper or linen) are among the novelties and successes of the Exhibition. The subjects are "A Turtle Dove" (No. 473), "Doves and Blossoms" (No. 146), and "The Rabbit" (No. 244). He has success, but success of a different kind, when he treats the same sort of subject less decoratively, as in his studies of pigeons and of ducks. Happily there are many examples on the walls of Mr. Robert Allen's coast scenes and northern fishing villages. He paints these so well as to give you the impression of that streaming German Ocean lashing up against the low head-lands, and he groups fishing craft with a painter's eye to composition, and yet so as to suggest the actual scene. Mr. Parker is a landscape painter who can draw figures, and knows how to introduce them in his landscape. His "Weeding the Beanfields, Harmonds worth" (No. 86), shows him in both capacities. The comeliness of the girls employed in this work argues well for the district or for the painter's gift of selection. On a screen is a small head by Mr Herkomer, painted almost with the finish of miniature, and with a delightful liquidity. It is one of the best things in the Exhibition. Small portraits executed in water-colour by Mr. Parker, shown also on the screens, combine resemblance with harmonious colouring, and are acceptable both as portraits and as pictures. Interesting more for its subject than for its art is one of these portraits not by Mr Parker, but by Mrs. Allingham, the sitter having been her old friend Thomas Carlyle. The face of the old sage has less intensity of expression than we should have expected but the sketch was probably taken late in the sitter's long life. The painter is happier in a more accustomed subject when she paints the summer fields carpeted with bluebells and distinguishes with native eye for colour, the differences of foliage in the trees of the adjoining coppice.

Mr. Napier Hemy has a very vigorous sea-piece. Pure water-colour will not give him the strength which he seeks. He mixes body-colour on his palate to secure his effect, and paints with the knowledge of a man familiar with the sea, shipping, and seafaring folk, the trawler putting out and the group of wife and children watching the departure. This drawing has none of the purity, liquidity, and peculiar charm of water-colour, but it certainly has amazing vigour and "go." Mr. Arthur Melville's blotesque style and mitigated impressionism are seen in two large drawings which are more ambitious than successful. What they have is colour and daylight ; what they want is atmosphere and a sense of distance. In "The Garnet Sail" the foreground is treated with a vague impressionism which in the case of the figures is pushed much too far, while the facade of the buildings across the canal is seen with no suggestion of intervening distance. The one characteristic of the Venetian landscape is the soft, full misty air which hangs over its waterways. Turner never loses sight of this. In contrast to Mr. Melville, Miss Montalba's "San Marco" though repeating an old theme without the freshness of a new inspiration, shows to peculiar advantage. It has some regard for composition in its masses of reds and blacks, and the Cathedral front and the pageant going forward, is wrapped in warm atmosphere.

Not at all for the first time does Mr. C. J. Watson find welcome at Mr. Dunthorne's Gallery. He has occupied it before with water-colour drawings, nor are his artistic etchings strangers to the place. The water-colours which are at present on view embrace a few which we believe have been met with previously, and these are not always, or even usually, so good as what have been executed during the past year. Mr. Watson is as pleasantly clean in tones as ever, and there is that transparent effect which belongs to no other medium, but which water-colour too often is robbed of by latter-day artists. There is no worrying of touch on Mr. Watson's part, and he has an etcher's ability in building up his compositions, while in the matter of suggesting sun's warmth, as well as sun's light, he has made much advance. The little collection of less than fifty drawings embraces French town, building, and landscape, besides variety of English scenes in which architecture is of importance. Somersetshire, Shropshire, Hants, Lincoln, Wilts, Suffolk, and Yorkshire, are all laid under contribution, and perhaps the last-named furnishes the greatest number of the best drawings. Among them may be named "Market Place, Beverley," "The Old Lock, Beverley," "Richmond Bridge," "York Cathedral," and "Market Day, Richmond."

Owing to the death of the late Sir John Fowler, Bart., one of the most interesting of private collections of pictures in the country will soon be dispersed ; for on Saturday, May 6th, the Fowler collection of modern pictures, water-colour drawings, &c., is to be sold by auction at Christie's by order of the executors. The interest of the collection may be judged of by a mere recital of the names of some of the chief artists represented, which include Turner, Cox, Copley Fielding, Birket Foster, Landseer, Millais, P. de Wint, Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Constable, Holman Hunt, Muller, J. Phillip, Grewze, Hobbema, and Wilkie. The collection is very rich in Turners, among them being such well-known examples as his Lake of Nemi "Temple of Jupiter at Tivoli," "Edinboro' Castle," "A View of Oxford," and "The Dogana, Venice." Of Landseer's there are "Ptarmigan Hill," "An Evening Scene in the Highlands," and many animal subjects. Stansfield is represented by his "Skirmish off Heligoland," and Meissonier by "The Smoker" and "A Halberdier."

SHOCKING BOATING CATASTROPHE AT SURAT.

TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED.

We learn by private telegram from Surat dated yesterday that a party of Parsees, consisting of men, women and children, numbering twelve persons in all went out in the morning from the village of Khajot on the south side of Surat, to enjoy a boating excursion on the Bar of the River Tapti, near Vaux's Tomb. When out about a mile, a gust of wind caught the boat and completely upset it, throwing the occupants into the water. A Parsee priest happened to witness the mishap, and immediately gave an alarm to the nearest village. But before any help could be rendered, the whole of the party disappeared in the water. Whether the boatmen were saved or not, is not yet known.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 16.

10 p.m.	88°1

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 17.

6 a.m.	82°6
10 a.m.	87°2
2 p.m.	89°6
4 p.m.	89°0

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE relations between the strikers and their masters have practically remained unchanged, and the Railway authorities appear to have so far improved their position that they now regard the strike as a thing of the past. The up-country trains, however, still shew a little want of punctuality. On Tuesday the Jubbulpore passenger, which was due at 10 p.m., arrived one hour and 15 minutes late, and both the Poona trains were 40 minutes behind time. Yesterday the Nagpur mail was 30 minutes, and the Jubbulpore passenger and the Poona train were each 15 minutes too late.

All the military signallers on the line have now returned to their respective stations, except one non-commissioned officer and six privates at Wadi, and a similar party at Raichore.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SIGNALLERS.

Mr. Dixit, the men's solicitor, informed our representative that subscriptions were being collected in different parts of the Presidency on behalf of the signallers.

MEN STILL FIRM.

Mr. Dixit received, on Tuesday evening, a telegram from Nagpur, saying "Friends firm"; another yesterday morning, from Sivni, Malwa, saying that the men there are firm ; a telegram from Harda also saying that the section is firm. He has also received a telegram from Ahmednagar, stating that several leading Ahmednagar gentlemen assembled, yesterday evening, in a meeting, and have arranged to afford substantial monetary help to the signallers to enable them to stand firm and obtain justice, and that they fully sympathise with the condition of the signallers of the G. I. P. Railway.

HELP FOR THE SIGNALLERS.

AHMEDNAGAR, MAY 17,

While fully sympathising with the present forlorn condition of the signallers on the G. I. P. Railway line in general, several leading gentlemen of Nagar city in a meeting assembled, yesterday evening, have arranged to afford substantial monetary help to all signallers on the D. M. line to enable them to stand firm and obtain justice in India and England.

THE LOYAL EMPLOYES OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Wenden, Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, has issued the following circular :—

The undersigned cannot resist utilizing a moment of comparative leisure to offer a preliminary meed of praise and hearty thanks to those officers and men of each department and all classes who, since so large a body of the Company's employes refused duty, have laboured with such success to enable him to meet the difficulties of a very serious situation. The achievement of guards and drivers in safely working traffic through without a single accident while there was so great a dislocation of station signalling and telegraph services, is one of which they may well feel proud.

He is aware that there remains much hard work to be done, and inconveniences and fatigue to be suffered, but he is happy in the belief that the fine spirit which has actuated one and all will endure until normal conditions of working obtain.

He takes this opportunity of expressing his determination that every case in which a man's pay has been curtailed through circumstances beyond his control shall receive generous consideration.

It will be his pleasing duty, when matters steady down, to make a highly eulogistic report to the Board on the conduct of all concerned.

W. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 16th May 1899.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication :—

Bombay, 17th May, 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq., Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6335, dated the 15th instant, and thank you for your promise to make special arrangements for settling with our clients. Most of the men are in the villages where they were posted and the local Railway authorities know in most cases the whereabouts of the men. However, we shall try and make a list of the men who desire to be paid off with their addresses and submit the same to you as soon as practicable.

As to the notice accompanying your letter, our clients submit that they are not guilty of any misconduct. All that they have done is that they gave a shorter notice of resignation than is provided for in Rule 204. In most cases they were relieved just before the expiration of 24 hours and ordered to leave their offices.

Our clients submit that they cannot be charged with having broken either rule 232 or 233 of the Company's rules. Those rules are evidently intended to apply to the case of railway servants who disobey orders or absent themselves from duty while they actually are in service. Our clients did not disobey orders or absent themselves from duty while they were in service. Their action cannot, therefore, be said to be a breach of either Rule 232 or 233, and in any case cannot be considered misconduct. We shall be glad if you refer us to any Rule under which resigning on insufficient notice can be considered misconduct.

As to the Company's property our clients are ready and willing and are even anxious to be relieved of it. As to the premises of the Company, we regret we have not yet heard from you as to whether our clients are intended to leave them before they are settled with. We trust you will now let us have an answer to this.—Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

Bombay, 17th May 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq., Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Since writing to you our letter No. 1476, of this morning, Mr. Malhar Bapujee, lately Station Master of Currey Road, has seen us. He informs us that he met the Pay Clerk who was going making payments on the line this morning and he asked him for his pay for February and April, but the pay clerk told him that he had instructions not to pay any of the men who had resigned, or as he called them "the strikers." Evidently such instructions have been issued without your knowledge. We shall, therefore, thank you to issue immediate instructions for payment to our clients of the arrears of salary due to them. They are mostly poor people, and it is very hard that they should be kept out of their hard earned wages. We hope you will be pleased to forthwith cancel any instructions that may have been issued by any of your subordinates for withholding the arrears of salary of any of our clients.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

Bombay, 17th May 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq, Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have received your letter No. 6492, dated the 15th instant, and note with regret your decision.

Our clients are, for obvious reasons, most unwilling to rejoin the service individually.

Under the circumstances we should like to discuss the situation with you personally and therefore request an interview.

We do not now propose to reply to the rest of your letter as the matters comprised therein can best be disposed of at the interview.—Yours faithfully,

DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

17th May, 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq., Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We learn on inquiry that with the exception of a few signallers, who were present at the Victoria Terminus on Saturday, the 6th instant, none of our clients has been yet paid for the month of April, and some have not been paid even for March. Even apart from the question of final settlement, we do not think that it is fair that the men should be kept out of their salary. We shall estimate it a favour if you will, therefore, issue immediate instructions for payment of the arrears of salary of all our clients.—Your's faithfully,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHUNJISHA.

BURST OF THE MONSOON.

A telegram has been received from Colombo stating that the monsoon has burst there yesterday.

TENDERS for offices will be opened for conducting the construction work of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (about 104 miles in length) at the following places, which are proposed to be made stations on the new line :—Tinnevelly, Pettai, Shirmadivi, Ambasamundram, Tadyam, Tenkasi, Shencotta, Ariamkavu Pass, Thalamallay, Edamanur, Pooakur, Kotharakarra, Kundrai and Quilon. The Government Telegraph Department has arranged to equip the above places with the necessary instruments for the use of the railway staff employed on the construction works.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN BANQUETED.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, writes our London correspondent, was to have been entertained at dinner by the Eighty Club immediately after his election to the leadership, in celebration of the event. But the banquet was unavoidably postponed until now, when the Eighty Club feasted their distinguished guest at the Cafe Monico. Sir Henry took the opportunity to deliver an important speech, in which, after having paid a feeling tribute to the memory of Mr. Ellis, the late Liberal Whip, he gave his attention to the First Lord of the Admiralty's speech.

"Mr. Goschen," said the Right Hon. Gentleman, "went to Sheffield apparently in order to pass a [illegible] and reasonable eulogy upon the condition of [illegible]'s navy, of which he is the ruler. He was amply gratified in doing so. The whole nation demands a strong navy, and Ministry after Ministry has exerted itself to the utmost of its resources in order to build it up. Therefore I am afraid that this does not furnish a very promising or fertile topic for the very reason that we are so unanimous, and in my opinion, in which I expect you agree, we do not by any boastings of the strength of the navy, however loud and however frequent, make any contribution to its strength, and in this case, as in many others, I suspect that those who are most determined in the matter are not always those who talk the loudest, but rather quiet people throughout the community who take the whole thing of course—who take our naval supremacy as a matter of course."

Sir Henry entered into a serious consideration of the Primrose League, a Tory organisation which Liberals are wont to regard with amused scorn and to treat, when they refer to it at all, with ridicule.

"I came," remarked Sir Henry, "upon a speech delivered by Mr. Balfour to an assembly of the Primrose League in the Albert Hall. In my opinion we have too long, although most naturally and most justifiably, treated the Primrose League as an object of good humoured ridicule. It would be more to our advantage if we took it seriously. There is, indeed, one aspect in which I take for my part an exceedingly serious view of it, and it is this : it was the main instrument of introducing into our electoral system a new element, which already is mischievous, and which may become disastrous, namely, the practice of seeking to court the favour of constituencies not at election times, nor by the candidate, but through the residents in the locality, by the profuse and degrading expenditure of money. I merely indicate this point in passing, because this is not quite the time to discuss it. But looking at the institution itself, we have always known that the professed intention of its founders was to gather within its folds all the wise and the good among us. It was founded as a purely patriotic institution, totally detached from association with any party or party organization. We have, indeed, been apt to judge, from the language used by its members, and from their action, that it had acquired something of a party bias, and had left its original position of pristine impartiality, and now Mr. Balfour has come forward to expound to us as if he were some judicial Committee of the Privy Council, explaining to the unlightened theisecret mysteries of its canons and formularies—to expound to us what its objects really are. They are three, and only three—the maintenance of the constitution, the maintenance of religion—(laughter)—and the maintenance of the Empire."

But Sir Henry claimed that the Liberals were the true constitutional party, and that they showed their regard for the excellence of the constitution "by following the old way of our fathers, and by amending and altering it to suit the needs of the age." The most important part, however, of Sir Henry's speech was undoubtedly the large portion which he devoted to the finance of the Government, as expounded practically and more particularly in the Budget of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He prefaced his criticism by referring to what Mr. Balfour said, on Primrose Day, on the question of Imperialism.

"On that subject," he proceeded, "Mr. Balfour said, it is a fundamental truth which ought never to be forgotten that Empire rests upon two foundations—adequate means of defence and sound finance." (Laughter.) And he went on to say, "On the matter of finance I do not think that there is any great controversy between intelligent moderate men of either party. That is extremely satisfactory. He, therefore, very properly disclaimed for himself and his audience any idea of claiming a monopoly in the desire and effort to make these Islands and the Empire and their interests wholly secure. I have never known since I have been in the House of Commons any reluctance in that assembly to vote any sum demanded

order to save £180,000. (Cheers.) And there are those—but that would be much too complicated a matter for me to explain, even if I altogether understood it—there are those who say, and say with confidence, that it would not be difficult by a little relaxation of the extreme strictness of certain financial rules to mitigate, if not to put a side altogether, even this comparatively small loss of £180,000."

COLONIAL TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

THE Imperial spirit, in the best sense, writes our London correspondent, will no doubt be quickened by the intelligent arrangement which has brought to the shores of Old England a detachment of the New South Wales Lancers to undergo a regular military training. A contingent of these picturesque horsemen came over during the Diamond Jubilee and took a prominent and popular part in the Royal procession. The present detachment, writes our London correspondent, has come to take up its abode for a period at Aldershot, these to be associated, by arrangement with our military authorities, with the regular troops and to undergo a six months' course of work and training. The detachment includes 100 troopers, under Captain C. F. Cox—who was in London at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations—with Captain Vernon and some officers and men of his regiment. The other commissioned officers are Lieutenants Rundle and Osborne.

Of course the greatest interest in the visit of the Lancers has been taken by their Australian fellow-countrymen. The day of their departure from Sydney (writes a correspondent of the "Daily News") was a time of much local enthusiasm and excitement. The detachment paraded on the Parramatta Camp, and their Commander, Lieut.-Colonel Burns, addressed them, referring to the success achieved by the last contingent that visited the "Old Country," and enjoining upon them to leave no stone unturned to do well whilst away, and to, above all, maintain the honour of their regiment. The occasion, he added, was a unique one, for the first time in the history of the Empire members of a Colonial regiment were going "Home" to obtain at Aldershot the benefits accruing from discipline and drill, and work in conjunction with the regulars of the English Army.

The men arrived at the Albert Dock, on board the Niniveh, and, as the ship had arrived sooner than was anticipated and before arrangements were quite completed for their reception, their disembarkation and journey to London were delayed. When word for their departure for town came, they left the Albert Dock about half-past nine in the morning, taking train for Fenchurch-street station.

Long before this time, however, crowds had begun to gather in the neighbourhood of Fenchurch-street, and along the route to be taken, and by half-past nine people arriving at Fenchurch-street by the ordinary morning trains had the utmost difficulty in making their way out of the station. In every direction the streets were blocked by the crowds in waiting, and the police were kept hard at it maintaining a clear route for the expected troopers. Outside the station the band of the Coldstream Guards, with the drums, and fifes of the second battalion of the same regiment, were also in waiting to escort the Colonials through the streets.

It was just a little after the half hour when the special train conveying the squadron arrived at Fenchurch-street. Under the command of Captain C. F. Cox, with whom are Lieut. Osborne and Lieut. Rundle, the detachment consists of three officers, eleven non-commissioned officers, and ninety-two men. Captain Cox and some five or six of the rank-and-file were among those who visited the Old Country in 1897, but the remainder are now making acquaintance with England for the first time. The smart buff uniform of the regiment with its red pipings and silver facings, the slouched hats turned up and adorned with cock's feathers on one side, and the red and white pennoned lances, is familiar enough to Londoners by this time. The visitors are a fine lot of men, and looked very picturesque as they tumbled out of the train, and formed up on the platform.

Waiting to receive them were Colonel Ward, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for the Home District, representing the Headquarters-Staff, and Captain McNeil, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, by whom the regiment was raised in 1889. Major Robinson, of the Queensland Defence Force, was also at the station in uniform. Greetings over, the men were formed up in fours and so made their way down the steps into the street, and headed by Colonel Ward and Captain Cox, both mounted, moved off amid the cheers of the crowd and to the strains of the band for Waterloo. There was no mistaking the heartiness of the greeting which they received all along the route, the cheering being maintained practically continuously as they marched gallantly along. On the balcony of the Mansion House were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their robes of office, together with a number of ladies. Thence, to the strains of "Cock o' the North" and "Father O'Flynn," the troopers proceeded along Queen Victoria-street, Cannon-street, down Ludgate-hill, through Fleet-street to the Strand, and across Waterloo Bridge to Waterloo station, where they took train for Aldershot. Major-General Trotter, commanding the Home District, came up from Wimbledon to meet the detachment and see them off.

SAD DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.

MR. MARCUS EVERARD HURST, Inspector of Police, doing duty at Chowpatty, D division, died in his residence at Chowpaty, yesterday morning, at half-past seven o'clock. Deceased attended the Mazagon Police Court on the 10th instant to prosecute a case of burglary and theft, and after the disposal of the case he was coming down the staircase, when he trod on a plantain skin, his foot slipped, and he fell, sustaining serious injuries to his left hip and head. The following day he was confined to his bed, and fever set in, which gradually increased. On Monday his left hand and leg became paralysed. He was under the treatment of Drs. Boyde and Underwood. The news was communicated to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and by their direction Dr. Sydney Smith, Police Surgeon, examined the deceased, and certified that he was suffering from fever. His condition grew worse during the night, and he died in the morning.

Deceased was born on the 1st of February 1866 and joined the Bombay Police Force on 13th April 1888.

Mr. Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, on hearing the news of the death of Mr. Hurst tent a letter to Mr McDermott, Superintendent of Police, D division, under whom deceased was serving, as under:—"I am very sorry to hear of this sad and sudden occurrence. He was an officer of much value and considerable promise, whose loss will be felt very much by the force. Please express my sympathy with the family of the deceased in their bereavement."

Deceased leaves behind him a young widow and two children.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

THE funeral of Rev. Fr. Chas. Bernauer, S.J., took place yesterday morning, at the R. C. cemetery of St. Peter's, Bandora. A few days since he complained of heat, and on Monday last, though somewhat indisposed, after Mass he went with the boys on an excursion to Trombay. At Chimboor, he felt very thirsty, and the natives there refused to give him water in spite of the earnest solicitations of the school-boys. The other Fathers then took him to the Honourable Tybji's bungalow at Chimboor, and it was then evident Father Bernauer, who had walked fourteen miles, was suffering from heat apoplexy. Mr. Tybji sent the Rev. Father in his carriage to Bandora, and having arrived at Dr. DeMonte's dispensary, Father Creigh called. He pronounced the case beyond hope, and the sick Father died in an hour. Father Bernauer was born on the 28th January 1865, and was a native of Baden, in the Grand Duchy of Germany. He studied theology in the University of Wurtberg, in Bavaria, and was ordained priest in 1888 at Valkerburg (Holland) and came to India in 1898. He was attached to St. Mary's College, Byculla, from whence he was transferred to Bandora School, on St. Stanislaus' Day, where he worked arduously, and though not known much to the outside public, he was liked by the Fathers of the house, and Rev. Father Altoff is much grieved at his loss. There was a very large attendance at his funeral. It may be said that he, though a German by birth, was once attached to the great and well-known college of Blessed Peter Canisius College in New York.

DEATH OF AN OLD PARSEE ACTOR.

WE regret to record the death at Jeypore, last week, of Mr. Cooverji Sorabji Nazir, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He received his early education in the Sir Jamsetji Parsee Benevolent Institution, and in April 1859 was awarded the Ayrton Scholarship. In 1860 he published in English the Life of the first Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, which was most favourably noticed. In 1873 he became the proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company and managed it for about two years. During the time Sir Richard Temple was Governor of Bombay, Mr. Nazir erected at his own expense the present Gaiety Theatre, near the Victoria Terminus. Mr. Nazir suffered heavy loss on this theatrical venture, and on his return to Bombay from the Colonial Exhibition he organized a company of his own, with which he had ever since been travelling in the North-West Provinces and in Central India. After a short illness he died at Jeypore. One of his sons is a pleader of the High Court of Bombay, and his daughters are well educated. His grandfather the late Mr. Jivaji was the Nazir or Sheriff of the old Sudder Adawlat or Appellate Court of Bombay.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

INDIA'S GOLD CURRENCIES.

SIR,—Lord Northbrook gives a graphic and a very interesting account of the existence of gold coinage in the various periods of the history of India, mentioning how, after the Indian Government holding in abeyance the revival of the gold currency and failing in establishing bimetallism, the present proposal for introducing a gold standard was brought forward. Lord Northbrook thus demonstrated how very useful and popular would be a gold currency for India. The contention, however, is, not that a gold currency, on an honest basis, would be disliked in India—it would indeed be much liked,—but that forcing a nominal gold standard with an artificially forced up rate of exchange would mar the progress and prosperity of India. In the numerous periods of gold currency so well narrated by Lord Northbrook, the gold coins had an independent circulation and an honest intrinsic value in reference to the intrinsic value of silver, barring of course some minor differences. Those gold coins were at once a straightforward agency for purchases and exchanges. The device now thought of is entirely different. It smacks of a bimetallic standard with a fixed ratio, the legitimacy of which has been so often exploded. We are thus made to drift to Bimetallism, pure and simple. It is not the partial Bimetallism of France, nor the modified Gold Monometallism of England. This sort of dubious currency cannot be popular, nor practicable, for it is neither one thing nor another. Neither the Government nor the people could prop up a system under which a practically false valuation of all things must necessarily ensue.

Lord Northbrook disagrees with Sir Robert Giffen that "the expense of establishing a gold currency will be enormous." As the silver currency is not now redundant gold will only be required when stringency appears, and the working of both currencies would thus be automatic. The question of redundancy seems unfortunately presented on deductive and not inductive principle. I have already explained how the gold coins are likely to disappear as soon as issued to correct the stringency. His Lordship foresees the possibility of the exports diminishing and gold flowing out. This, however, is supposed not to be harmful to India, because "for a long series of years, with very rare exceptions, India has been a large importer of bullion," India has been importing this bullion owing to the stringent necessity of the vastly changed times and circumstances. Compared with her past circumstances India is comparatively poorer than it ever was. It requires to be enriched first in respect of silver if a spontaneous or automatic increase of gold is desired. It seems to be forgotten that the gold countries first obtained their large gold stock by natural means, which rendered a gold currency feasible. The people of India cannot learn of Lord Northbrook's revelation with unqualified satisfaction, that it was not the necessity of attracting British capital into India, but the taxation difficulties which led the Government of India to close the Mints. But for the fear of occupying more space, I must omit explaining how the revenues of India are susceptible of a large increase without causing any legitimate dissatisfaction in India or abroad.

THE EXTRA TAXATION PROBLEM.

Lord Northbrook, in a sympathetic spirit towards India, which does him great credit, disagrees with some witnesses who have proposed certain Import and Export Duties and an increase in the Railway rates. A very moderate increase in these directions and in respect of certain land tenures in India, coupled with marriage, succession, and feast duties, is quite possible. The able and successful methods by which the revenues of India may be enhanced, and the assent and co-operation of the people secured for their purpose, have never been seriously considered; and to this omission are due the many nervous fears which retard every exhaustive and innocuous improvement in the revenues. The scheme which I have in view, and to which I can only refer now, would also pave the way for large reductions in the Home charges. Both the revenue and expenditure in India are, in many respects, merely elemental. Lord Northbrook very rightly puts veto on any increase of tax on salt, or on any imposition of duty on silver. As a last resource only could salt bear a slight addition, and that because the Government of the country, not having yet developed the capacity of commanding the spontaneous sympathies of the people, must always be the prey of nervous fears, which can, however, be dissipated by prudent and intelligent effort. The present tax on salt may meanwhile be left untouched.

INGENIOUS SCHEMES.

Lord Northbrook has very wisely thrown overboard the ingenious schemes of Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Raphael for introducing an "exchange gold standard." I must quote below the common-sense view taken by Lord Northbrook in regard to the pious dodges by which an altogether impracticable and complicated gold standard could be adopted without a gold currency:—

"In my judgment they (the schemes) are too artificial. I think the principles upon which the standard of value and the currency of a country should be regulated cannot be too simple; moreover, it is an essential part of such schemes that a gold currency shall not be introduced into India. A gold standard means that a certain quantity of gold of a certain quality, and marked in a certain manner, shall be the measure of value for the exchange of commodities; and I cannot agree that a gold standard can be introduced as a practical measure unless the Mints are opened for the coinage of gold; and this is, in other words, to introduce a gold currency."

Lord Northbrook has hit, quite unconsciously, two birds with one stone. There certainly cannot be a gold standard without a gold currency; and the conditions under which a gold currency may exist have been stated above by his Lordship, and do not admit of any artificiality.

WHAT TO DO?

Under this head Lord Northbrook states that gold coreigns of *the standard weight and fineness* should be introduced; that the rate of 16d. should be fixed for all time to come; that the Government should, up to a certain limit, exchange gold, sovereigns and even gold bullion for rupees; that certain taxes should be received in gold; and that the legal tender of rupees should not be unlimited, but restricted to a certain amount. The Government must provide gold from its present surplus. The English Exchequer should fully sympathise with the Indian Empire by extending some monetary assistance towards creating a gold reserve. His Lordship also thinks that the people will in time offer gold sovereigns for rupees, and that the three million sterling of gold annually produced in India and the £300,000,000 of gold now with the people of India could easily meet our gold currency wants. The fact that the gold currency would only be partially convertible, and that gold would be demanded in lieu of certain taxes is just enough to raise the value of gold and nullify the newly improvised currency system. The gold which the people have cannot be spared. These deposits have only been sunk in arts and ornaments. It could not be, was never intended to be, drawn into currency save in times of immense privations resulting from money stringency. Unless the people are sure that gold will always be had for a certain number of rupees, and nearly a legitimate value, it is impossible that they would ever part with their gold, which was never reserved for the purposes of currency. The behaviour of the present Exchange rate must for a long time remain a matter of trial. The annual increase in the production of gold cannot be very certain; and if it were, the extra quantity will always be rapidly swept into the vortex of the insatiable demand for larger quantities in endless directions. What, then, with the legal tender for silver restricted, gold demanded in the form of taxes, a very meagre circulation of gold coins and an uncertain currency, and the positive unwillingness of the people to throw away their gold for an uncertain or blank return, the trade of India must in due time come to a standstill, and the people depressed, for the want of a free and natural silver currency which for ages they have so prosperously enjoyed. In trying to give gold to India she will most probably lose both her silver and gold in the usual flowing quantities and may receive stone in lieu of the bread she sorely wants. The experiment of closing the Mints and stemming the flow of silver wealth, which may be relied upon to eventually bring in gold in adequate quantities both, as wealth and for currency in large transactions, merely looks something like very prematurely depriving an infant of its milk-food.

I regret that want of space compels me to omit the consideration of the measures which are practicable for meeting the losses in Exchange if it went below 1s. 4d., the same measures being supplemented by a system of Government advances, the re-opening of Mints to silver with certain qualifications as a tentative measure as well as by permitting gold coinage, as the public may take to it, and without causing any gratuitous loss to the Indian Exchequer. For, I believe, the Committee will not commit itself to any hurry and may recommend some such tentative or middle measure, till either the various countries arrive at a common understanding, or till the unfavourable effects of interfering with an unrestricted system of currency are practically demonstrated beyond dispute.

Begging this may find insertion in your valuable journal.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, May 7. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

IS INOCULATION BENEFICIAL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your giving this letter a corner in your much esteemed journal. I write it in no carping spirit, but only with a view of arriving at the real truth. The question is of the utmost paramount importance, and if it were ascertained after a careful investigation of all the *pros* and *cons* that inoculation is a powerful panacea against plague, then it would be the imperative duty of everyone interested in the well-being of our ill-fated city not only to preach, but also to practise the doctrine of inoculation.

The public is indeed thankful to you, sir, for having published a part of Surgeon-Captain Leuman's report on his inoculation measures at Hubli. It was a sealed book up to now, and had been affording much food for speculation, but the critical public will now be able to judge for themselves *first-hand* about the results of wholesale inoculations in Hubli. While admitting that there is a great deal of force in the conclusions which Captain Leuman wishes us to deduce, it must also be confessed that his report is not conclusive or convincing. There is a lurking doubt throughout his report which becomes more and more marked when you come to study the statistics he has given—"from a statistical standpoint," and not a cursory glance.

Professor Gajjar, a scientist of known repute and a chemist of now nearly world-wide fame, sees the report in another light. As a man of science, and as the restorer of the Queen's Statue which but for him would have had to be consigned to unmerciful Vandalists, he deserves some indulgence. Again, in view of the fact that the subject is a purely scientific one, it behoves everyone to look at it from all points of view. It is not fair to view it only from the coign of vantage. Professor Haffkine—a name which calls for the most grateful recognition of the people of India—declines, I hear, to discuss the question scientifically. He only says, "Judge by the results, as shown by the figures." This, I submit with all deference, is not a proper test in the decision of such a momentous scientific inquiry. If figures are to be the facts of consideration, we must gather figures and pause, before coming to any conclusion until a complete, full, and elaborate tabulation is made, and all the varying conditions and circumstances of time and place fully considered; and with this view, it will be better if all the detailed statistics about inoculation measures in Hubli, Dharwar, Mysore, Bangalore and other places where they were tried on a large scale are published. It is also essential to know the time when they were enforced, that is to say, whether before the breaking out of plague in epidemic form or during the continuance of the epidemic, and how they affected public health afterwards.

The report of the Plague Commission is not yet out, and I submit with all humility that it is premature for the lay public to draw or derive any "unmistakable" lesson before that report is before them. Let no endeavour be made to force, so to say, the hands of the Commission. As the Commission is composed of men of science and experience, who have taken evidence all over the country, and seen for themselves various places, the public are anxiously awaiting their report, which, they hope and trust, will be a fair document, as they know, that the judgment of the members is not trammelled by any foregone conclusions, but will be based on a true and scientific enquiry. I am one of those who have up to date remained aloof, quietly waiting to see what will come out. I for one will not go in blindly for inoculation because it is merely the fashion, until I am convinced about its efficacy and its *utterly harmless* character, nor shall I enter into a crusade against it "for the fun of the thing." All I wish to say is that the time has not yet come for us to pronounce a definite judgment, and that it behoves every right-thinking man to keep his counsel until the scientists have fought their battle and decided who is victorious. This is the attitude which, I believe, the Government of India is taking in the matter, and for a responsible Government, I submit, there is no other course open. We shall see what we shall see, and I would therefore wish that in the mean while in the interest of science and truth the whole question should be thoroughly threshed out and both views placed before the public.

It is curious that both Dr. Lauman of Hubli fame and Dr. Hornbrook of Dharwar are not in India at the present moment. I hope their absence is only accidental and due to the exigencies of service. Their presence in the country would have been of great service.—Yours, &c.,

S. D. KHOTE.

Malabar Hill, May 16.

*** We do not quite follow our correspondent when he claims indulgence for the utter delusion that persons inoculated with the plague prophylactic become centres of infection, on the extraordinary ground that the learned Professor who started that hare cleansed a public statue from some stains. There is not even an attempt to produce evidence that inoculated persons have as a matter of fact communicated plague in one single instance. There is evidence that at Hubli, in Damaun, and elsewhere inoculation has saved thousands of lives.—ED., *B. G.*

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by allowing these few lines room in your valuable paper. At their last general meeting the auditors were appointed—one is Mr. Kotwal, and the other Mr. Mistri. On enquiry, I find that the latter is not a resident of Bandora, and therefore his appointment is against the Municipal rules sanctioned by the Government. Rule 52 empowers that "the Auditor or Auditors shall be appointed . . . must possess the qualifications that are required for being member," etc. As Mr. Mistri is not a resident of Bandora, he is not qualified to be member of the Board. The other want is that there being vernacular chalans and vouchers, at least there should be in fair justice a person acquainted with the fair language and character of the district, which practice was followed for past years, and do not understand why this time it should be deterred. The Board ought to have taken the Rule in consideration while appointing the auditors, viz one Hindu knowing such language at the least, if not two," and hope that this suggestion will be taken into consideration by the authorities.— Yours, &c.

Bandora, May 17. A RATEPAYER.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

THE following are the minutes of the proceedings of the adjourned quarterly general meeting of the Bandora Municipality for the year 1898-99, which was held on Thursday, 11th May. There were present, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, vice President. Messrs. E. F. Allum, N. Fatehally, G. Gonsalves, R. Conceicao, P. J. Braize, Ratanjee B. Karanjavala, Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherker, W. Eshwant Raje, Framjee Muncherjee Bandravalla, Motiram G. Patel.

Read resolution No. 4, dated 18th April, from the Finance Committee, recommending to write off Rs. 21 on account of wheel-tax due by Messrs. G. Pimenta and Kajtally, as these persons died of plague and the amount is irrecoverable. It was proposed by Mr. Allum, seconded by Mr. Framjee, that the amount be written off as recommended by the Sanitary Committee.—Carried.

Read letter No. 882, dated 6th April 1899, from the Collector of Thana, intimating that henceforward all fines inflicted under the Public Conveyance Act, will be credited to Government. It was proposed by Mr. Framjee, seconded by Rao Bahadur Anandrao, that the letter be recorded.—Carried.

A letter dated 30th March was read from the Thana District Superintendent of Police, stating that there is no authority to the police to frame a rule to impose a fee for street music, and the Municipality may frame a rule if they think proper. It was proposed by Mr. Allum and seconded by Mr. Conceicao that the letter be recorded.—Carried.

Read letter No. 51, dated 25th March, from Mr. Anant Vishnu Karandikar, appealing against the decision of the Schools Committee for fining him one-third of his salary, viz. Rs. 5 for having remained absent from the Danda School. It was proposed by Mr. Ratanjee, seconded by Mr. Conceicao that the fine be reduced to Rs. 2.—Carried.

Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherker moved the following proposition, as previously notified by him, and Mr. Framjee B. Bandravalla seconded it:—"That as a warning to refugees and others from Bombay, and as a help to the Inspector on the Municipal staff in fixing their attention, especially in infected localities and plague spots in the town, all plague ring marks on the walls of the infected houses in Bandra made since the outbreak of the epidemic and which marks have mostly, if not all, been obliterated, be restored, and that fresh marks which have been latterly discontinued be made in all new cases. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Ratanjee, seconded by Mr. Braize, that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Committee to deal in the best way they think proper. The amendment was put to vote and carried by a majority, and afterwards as a substantive proposition, and also carried.

Read resolution No. 4, dated 20th April, from the Sanitary Committee, recommending an increase of Rs. 10 to the salary of Mr. A. S. Pereira, Sanitary Inspector, which is Rs. 50 per month. It was proposed by Mr. Allum and seconded by Mr. Framjee that the increase be given subject to the sanction of Government.—Carried.

Read a notice of motion, dated 20th April, from Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherker, proposing that in view of the steady expansions of the town the Public Works Committee be asked to frame a set of bye-laws for regulating erection of and repairs to or alterations in buildings, and the construction of drains, privies, etc. It was seconded by Mr. Framjee, and the matter was referred to the Public Works Committee for favour of report.

On Monday, the 14th instant, the Board passed the 1899-1900 Budget. The expenditure amounting to Rs. 97,412 and Disbursement to Rs. 13,111-3-0 which the Board means to expend on new public roads and to help forward the future of new Bandra. It is the scheme of Mr. W. A. Chambers and other gentlemen.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A MOVING FRENCH WARSHIP.

IMPORTANT NEW DISCOVERY IN TRANSMISSION.

By the last mail comes news of some very important experiments in wireless telegraphy made off South Foreland in the presence of a French Commission with a view to demonstrating the possibilities of communicating between a moving ship and the land. Signor Marconi joined the French Commission on the gunboat Isis (Commander Schilling), among the French officials on board being Captain Fieron, naval *attache* to the French Embassy in London. Signor Marconi was accompanied on the Ibis by his assistants, Messrs. Kemp and Bradfield, whilst Mr. G. Bullock was in charge at the South Foreland, Mr. Elliott on the East Goodwin Lightship, and Captain Ferrier at Wimereuxi Boulogne. The receiving and transmitting instruments on the gunboat were in a cabin, the wire to take the current being connected with the instrument room from the top of the flagstaff, about 150ft. high. The messages were transmitted to the Ibis from the South Foreland, from Wimereux, and from the Goodwin Lightship, and also from the gunboat to each of these points; and in each instance they were recorded with unerring distinctness, the French Commissioners expressing the greatest satisfaction with the system.

Hitherto one of the chief objections raised to wireless telegraphy has been that it is impossible to concentrate the current or mysterious influence; or, in other words, to "cut out" and prevent the message being received also at other stations within an equal radius where installations exist than the one for which it was originally intended. Marconi has now discovered an ingenious but simple arrangement by which this difficulty can be overcome, and it was fully put to the test before the French Commission and at the South Foreland. This is considered the most important discovery in relation to wireless telegraphy since the system has been established. For instance, me assges were first sent from the warship to the South Foreland, and as Professor Fleming pointed out on his recent visit, were received simultaneously by the Goodwin Lightship. Marconi's new invention was then tried, and the messages sent to the Foreland were concentrated there and received at no other point, the lightship being "cut out." A similar experiment was made with the lightship, the ships communicating with each other while the Foreland was "cut out." As a further test, messages were sent simultaneously from Boulogne and the lightship to the South Foreland, where only the Boulogne message was taken by the receiver, the other being "cut out" at will. This experiment was also tried on the warship and from the other points, in each instance with complete success.

An interesting feature of the experiments was the sending by the members of the Commission to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, of a joint congratulatory telegram whilst the gunboat was cruising in mid-channel. This telegram was received at the South Foreland, telephoned to Dover, and thence transmitted by wire to London. The important feature about these experiments is that it has now been fully demonstrated that not only can moving ships communicate with each other at sea, but the messages can be concentrated upon the point they are intended to reach.

CAPTAIN COGHLAN STICKS TO HIS GUNS.

A NEW YORK correspondent cables:—A reception was given at the Army and Navy Club in honour of Captain Coghlan of the United States warship Raleigh. In the course of a speech, Captain Coghlan said—I feel inclined to say only a few words this evening, because what was said last night has been taken umbrage at by someone in Washington who protested. What I said last night was true, and what I said I will say again. I said it because I felt it. I am certain that all felt we were being nagged at Manila. We were nearly nagged to death. There is such a thing as being nagged too far, and damn 'em, we were ready for 'em. I had read a great deal in the newspapers of what occurred at various places in the Philippines, and I thought the newspapers had not placed that grand old man Dewey in a proper light. That was the reason I thought I was justified in placing him in his proper light. My remarks in the papers are garbled—I won't say incorrect in substance, or untrue, but they are distorted so as to put a different meaning on them. The admiral was a man who could stand nagging at any time, but when the moment came, he stopped it. They never moved a hair afterwards. I did think at one time that we were so close to killing them that one word, one act, would have done it. We were all able, and more than ready, to uphold the honour of the country, and stand by our Admiral.

The cheering that greeted the conclusion of Captain Coghlan's speech was intensely enthusiastic. It was frenzied in its vehemence, and could be heard along the street at a considerable distance from the club.

In the abundant Press comments which the affair has called forth, two salient points appear. There is a general expression of regret and deprecation of Captain Coghlan's indiscretion, but at the same time an unhesitating declaration of admiration and sympathy for him not only on account of his share in the brilliant services of Admiral Dewey's fleet, but also on account of the great provocation which it is universally believed, the Americans received from the German Commander at Manila.

Representations on this matter have been made to the American Government by the German Ambassador in New York. A dispatch from Washington states that President McKinley and Mr. Long will dispose of the case of Captain Coghlan by a letter of reprimand.

IN his presidential address to the members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Sir W. White dwelt upon the revolution in shipbuilding which has taken place during the past quarter of a century. Sailing ships have practically disappeared from the list of vessels launched in this country, and steel has replaced iron to the extent of 99 per cent. of the new tonnage. There is no mercantile marine in the world which can compare with the British; but Sir W. White warned his audience that foreign shipbuilders are watching us closely, and that it behoves us to take heed to our methods and our machinery, and to neglect no source of economy in either building or working ships. The struggle for life is, assuredly, as keen in the shipyard as in any other sphere of modern industry.

THE sanction of Government has been given to the Kandyan chiefs to have a kraal shortly in this district, and the correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"The Wanni hatpattu has been the scene of numerous kraals. This time it is proposed to transfer the *venus* to the Katugampola hatpattu, a division presided over by Bogahalanda Ratemahatmaya, and immediately adjoining the Wanni. The ratemahatmayas and presidents of the other divisions will co-operate and give every assistance they can. The kraalling, is likely to take place early in August. The stockade, it is likely, will be erected at a village called Molaelipitiya, in Kinigam korale, about 36 miles from Kurunegala—i.e., 12 miles to Narammulla where there is a resthouse and snipe in abundance, 13 to Kaliyapitiya, also with an excellent resthouse, and the balance to the kraal. The Deduruoya flows close to the selected site, which is not many miles distant from the scene of the last kraal, Danduwawe. This is the first time it has been arranged to have an elephant hunt in the Katugampola hatpattu, and, no doubt, all endeavours will be made by its lord lieutenant, supported as he will be by his brother officers, to make it as successful as the last was."

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NEW STARS. AND HOW THEY ARE DETECTED.

MANY of us who live in the country, or leave the metro polis behind us for a few days, are apt to take a walk, or sit in a verandah, after dark, and remark (if the evening be a cloudless one), the brilliancy of the stars, and wonder at the beauty of the heavens, and the apparent little interest that is taken in them. The old earth has her daily work to do, and she, unlike some of us, unerringly does it, rotating on her axis once every twenty-four hours, bringing us in view of the sun by day, and the stars by night. Neither does her work stop here, for has she not a yearly task as well, namely, to revolve round the sun and give us our seasons?

If her task consisted simply in moving round her own axis, we should for ever have only a few constellations of stars to gaze upon at night, but fortunately she, as unerringly, makes her journey round our central luminary, and we are thus favoured with a grand panorama of stars throughout the course of a year.

From the earliest ages the groupings of stars in the heavens have been studied, and their names, which are in use to-day, have suffered little in change. To the unaided eye the stars, relatively to one another, retain their positions year by year, and century by century, but with modern instruments slight movements have been discerned, which in the course of centuries have altered, and will alter their positions as regards one another. So slow, however, is this change, that charts or maps of the stars made to-day will represent the same groupings of stars one hundred or more years hence.

It is by such charts that astronomers are able to record the advent of a new star in whatever part of the heavens it may come. New stars have a way of apparently bursting more or less suddenly into view, and gradually dying out, the former period being very short compared with that of the decrease in light.

In many parts of the heavens, although the zone is which they appear is after all somewhat restricted, stars have been known to suddenly come into view, although in their positions no stars, according to the charts, had previously been seen. Thus, to take one case out of many, Tycho Brahe was the first to detect a new star in the constellation of Cassiopeia, in November of the year 1572. This new star, or nova as they are now called, was first observed as bright as the planet Jupiter, which now is so brilliant in the southern part of the sky. Gradually it became less bright becoming equal in intensity to a first magnitude star, then a second magnitude star, and so on, until finally, in March of 1874, it had entirely disappeared.

From the above example it must not be inferred that all new stars become so bright as the one just mentioned; unfortunately for astronomical science such cases are very few and far between. The appearance of new stars is, however, not of such infrequency as is generally supposed.

True it is that they do not attain such a brightness that would call for general attention, but there is little doubt that, if we had only sufficient optical means, and could survey the whole heavens every night, new stars would be daily, or rather nightly, recorded.

Of late years a powerful instrument of research has been added to the equipment of an astronomical observatory, and this has given us a means of detecting such novæ which might possibly have escaped notice. The instrument referred to is none other than the photographic camera, with which so many important discoveries have recently been made.

One can quite understand that, if the whole heavens could be photographed every 24 hours, the work, of course, being divided among several observatories situated on different parts of the earth, then, by comparing the plates of similar regions, night after night, these new bodies could be easily detected by their absence in some plates and presence in others.

A piece of work, but not quite on the same lines and on such a large scale as that just mentioned, is being carried out in America, and out of the six new stars which have been discovered since the year 1885, no less than five have been detected there.

The examination of the photographic plates, in consequence of the large number taken, cannot be at once undertaken, so that it sometimes happens that long after the new star has disappeared from the heavens, its presence on the negatives is discerned. Such a case as this has, within the last fortnight, occurred. Mrs. Fleming, who undertakes the examination of all the Draper Memorial photographs of the Harvard College Observatory, has just found that the appearance of a Nova was recorded on the plates taken in March and April last year. This new star, which was situated in the constellation of Sagittarius, attained a considerable brightness on March 8 (1898), being equal in intensity to a star of about the fifth magnitude. By the 29th of April it had rapidly decreased to about an eighth magnitude star, and eye observations made this year on March 13 showed that it had become very much fainter than an eleventh magnitude star.

The appearances of Novæ have given rise to many theories as to their origin. Space, as we now are led to believe, is by no means void, but contains matter, such as meteorites, which is moving in every direction. We know further that streams of meteorites do exist, as is shown by the regular appearence of stars showers when these streams happen to meet the earth and it is due to the meeting of two such streams in space that the phenomenon of a new star is most satisfactorily explained. The enormous velocities involved, should they meet at all obliquely, account for the relatively high temperature and suddenness of appearance, while the small masses composing the streams are responsible for the rapid cooling afterwards.

There is still, however, much to be learnt about these interesting bodies, and every astronomer would be delighted with another such Nova as that which was observed by Tycho Brahe.

LOCUST PLAGUES IN THE ARGENTINE.

THE locust provides one of those instances of man's weakness before difficulties of a peculiar order. The multitudes in which the pest will spread itself over districts seem at first to paralyse all efforts at effective destruction. Mr. Acting Consul Laing, in his report on the commerce of the Argentine Republic, gives some instructive particulars concerning the efforts made, with fair success, against the Argentine locust. It would appear from researches that this voracious insect has always been in existence in this Republic, but was of less importance until quite recent years on account of the small area of land under cultivation. About twenty years ago some of the pioneer wheat growers south of the City of Buenos Ayres lost their crops though locusts, but they then disappeared, and were only heard of in the northern Provinces for about fifteen years. When, however, a few years back vast clouds came south and demolished the crops in every direction, the alarm became general, and active steps were initiated to combat the plague. During the cold weather the old locusts before laying their eggs can be killed in great numbers when on the ground in the early morning, and it is easy to note where they have deposited their eggs. The eggs can be destroyed by ploughing so as to expose them to the action of the air. They are liable to decay from damp, and there is a beetle (the chompi) which preys on them greatly. Again, if horses or sheep are driven over the ground when soft or wet, the eggs can be so far crushed that few will hatch. Some success, too, has been obtained by spraying the newly-hatched masses with diluted kerosene or any insecticide. The Argentine locust has a habit of moving forward like an army in line, and gathering together in bunches instead of scattering like true grass-hoppers. If trenches are dug in front of an advancing body of "saltonas," or young locusts, they fall in, and are thus easily destroyed. This method has proved very efficacious. A machine is used, in form like the receiver of a lawnmower, which his drawn by horses rapidly over the ground covered by the hoppers and dumped when full of the insects over shallow bins. When the insects have developed wings, their further destruction must be left to birds, many of which are relentless in the work.

THE discovery of a process for the conversion of air into a liquid has not apparently so far had any practical result. The fact that the tremendous power of expansion which this wonderful liquid has renders it very dangerous to handle. Its explosive power is said to be greater than that of dynamite. Under these conditions liquid air is all very well as a charge for a gun, but a decidedly perilous thing to keep on the shelves of a laboratory, as a Chicago chemist would have recognised the other day if he had not been killed by a sudden explosion. In spite, however, of such accidents it is probable that the new liquid will soon be turned to commercial account in American, and used instead of ice for refrigerating purposes in hotels, restaurants, and hospitals. This would, we should think, be quite possible, for liquid air has a temperature of 312deg. below Fahrenheit. But one would like to be quite sure that in cherishing the ice safe we are not nursing an infernal machine in the bosom of the house.

HOW SPEEDY MEN TRAIN.

To some extent the man who is to come to the front of the track is born, not trained. Undoubtedly much depends upon physical and even mental qualities over which he has not, and never had, the control. It may not be the man whose powerful frame and lithe muscles show every promise of strength and swiftness that will first catch the tape. To our surprise we not seldom find his conqueror is that puny bundle of nervous flesh and blood, that off the course, looks fit for nothing but tennis and tea. And if you were to ask wherein his ability to excel lay, he himself could not tell you. It is really an unconscious idiosyncrasy of the will; the result partly of the inborn craving to excel, sharpened by bodily and mental training.

There exists a peculiarity in human things that, when men practise, they seldom know to direct their energies to the results by which they would fain achieve success. Watch the young athlete, who, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, gives up tobacco and spirits, eats no potatoes, has steaks galore (and these underdone), eschews pastry, sweets, dances and theatres as he would the devil, sleeps from ten to seven, and adds to an obnoxious fare and much tedium a martyrdom of exercises and toils—think you, does he not have some faith that by these fakir sacrifices to unkind gods, he will verily win

WRITERS AND READERS.

Something has already been heard of a book by Herr Ghartes Neufeld, whose long captivity with the Mahdi was terminated by the victory of Omdurman. It may now be stated that the book will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and that it will have the title, "A Prisoner of the Khaleefa." The interest of the volume need hardly be remarked upon, since it is Herr Neufeld's own account of his experiences. It will have pictures, some of them taken by Herr Neufeld while he was a captive.

The next book of first-rate importance will be Mr. Justin McCarthy's reminiscences, in two large volumes. The first of these runs to 444 pages, the second to 490 pages, and there is an admirable portrait of the author. The date of the appearance of the book now depends on the American publisher. Messrs. Chatto expect, however, that it will be May 4; at all events, there about. The book is got up much in harmony with the large edition of Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." On the title-page he puts the Shakespeare line, "From the Table of my Memory."

Mr. McCarthy remarks, with the modesty characteristic of him, that there are two reasons why he has written reminiscences, not an autobiography. One is that his life, in its own course has been uneventful, that he has no story to tell which could have any claim on public interest. The other reason is that it has been one of the happiest fortunes of his life to meet with a great many distinguished men and women about whom readers might be glad to hear anything new. "I have not," he adds, "even arranged these volumes with any careful attention to strict chronological order." But the art of reminiscence is to let one memory grow from another, and that is Mr. McCarthy's way.

As all the world is aware, Captain Coghlan got into trouble for singing "Hoch, der Kaiser"—at least, that was part of the trouble. It seems, from what a correspondent says in the latest issue of the "American Critic," that the ditty was written by a Scotsman—one of the race of wandering Scotsmen. This was a Mr. A. M. R. Gordon, as he was known in the journalistic worlds of America and Canada, though that is said to have been an assumed name. Farther, the correspondent tells us that "Gordon" was at one time a brilliant Free Church minister in the North of Scotland. The poem was first published in a Montreal paper something over a year ago, and the author is now dead. As a newspaper man, he worked in many towns of America and Canada.

Mr. John Ashton is known for a book devoted to a study of social life in the reign of the Queen. He goes back to the reign of George IV. for the subject of a new volume which Messrs. Chatto will publish shortly. "Florizel's Folly" it is called, and the title signifies, of course, one side of the King's personal history. As a boy, he saw Mrs. Mary Robinson play "Perdita," and he straightway fell in love with her. Thereupon the wits of the time called him "Prince Florizel," as later he was nicknamed "Fum the Fourth," and "The Adonis of Fifty." The book is to be illustrated with portraits of the King, Mrs. Robinson, and other characters of the day. It will be ready before long.

A work on the life and art of Turner is announced by Messrs. Agnew and Sons. The writer is Mr. Walter Armstrong, director of the National Gallery of Ireland. It is proposed in the volume to bring together everything that is important of the artist's life. A careful estimate will also be made of his work and of the place he occupies in modern art. The volume will contain at least seventy reproductions of Turner's finest pictures. These will be made under the supervision of Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Croal Thomson. An illustrated work on Turner will also be published by Mr. George Allen in the autumn.

Some time back Sir Alfred Lyall published a volume of studies of religious and social life in Asia. It passed through two editions, and has been out of print. Sir Alfred has been giving the studies some final revision and preparing a second series. The whole are comprised in two volumes, which Mr. Murray will publish almost at once. The first will, in the main, correspond in contents to the previously published volume. The second has papers on such subjects as "Progress in India," "Brahminism," and the theological situation. The whole work may be described as an analysis of the religious and social institutions of the Asiatic.

Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, whose large work on modern France is published to-day in a one-volume edition, with a new preface (Macmillan, 10s.), is now engaged upon another volume to follow it. Some people have asked him why he has not dealt with Anti-Semitism in France. His reply is that it groups itself among religious and quasi-religious subjects. With the Church and religion in France he will deal in his new volume. Meanwhile he expresses a lively appreciation of the kindness with which his review of France has been received by English and French critics. He has never been a backer of anonymous criticism, thinking it has spoiled the growth of a great English school of criticism. Now he further blames the system in that he cannot know who were his kindly reviewers.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard has carried out the instinct to worship at the shrines of the great to a very useful purpose. In two books he has described personal pilgrimages made to the homes of famous men and women, gathering together much gossip about them. Next, he means to compile a book of little journeys to the homes of eminent painters. He will include Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Meissonier, Van Dyck, Millet, Reynolds, and Landseer. The attempt is to make these figures live again, as it were, amid the surroundings which saw their activity. Messrs. Putnams are to publish the book, with illustrations.

Messrs. Harper will publish Lord Charles Beresford's book on China within the next three weeks. It may be described as an appeal to the nation to supply the Prime Minister with a backbone stiff enough for the job of keeping the China door open to all the world. He is hopeful of American support, and for this reason—that the longer Uncle Sam looks at a sphere of influence the less he likes it. A sphere of influence tends to become a sphere of grab, and grabbers may fall out among themselves. The gallant Admiral holds that you cannot peg out China with as little risk of blows as the nations have incurred in pegging out Africa (where, after all, there have been some narrow escapes). He believes the only alternative is war or the open door. Like Admiral Dewey, he believes that his open policy can be established and maintained by united action between England and America. The latest writer on the subject, Mr. Arnold Reid, is perhaps more mistrustful of a peaceful solution by the open door method than Lord Charles Beresford.

Multitudes of our readers will be glad to learn that early next month Mr. Henry Frowde will publish his long-announced History of the London Missionary Society. Though the Society was founded a hundred and four years ago, this will be the first exhaustive history of its career. It is easy to see that a change has been taking place in the feeling and opinion of people formerly indifferent or hostile to missionary enterprise. Admitting the failure and uselessness of attempts to convert the barbarian mind by mysteries of dogma, the fact remains that the missionary is a powerful civilizing influence. Quiet in the tone and spirit of its new management, "The Saturday Review" says, and says correctly, that "the missionaries have saved the Polynesians from extermination," that "they represent in the heart of a materialised and cynically selfish culture a genuinely heroic tradition" that "almost every family of consequence in the country numbers among its members some self-exiled crusader, spending his life in peril and solitude in the ends of the earth," that "every corner of the globe is hallowed by their graves."

The "paleface" who marries an Indian beauty, settles among the red men, and becomes one of them, is not an unfamiliar figure in American history. Rose, the trapper, whose life is narrated in Colonel Inman and Buffalo Bill's recent book, and who settled among the Crow Indians, was a good example of the class. Mr. James Rodway has taken a "deceivilized" Scot, who marries an Indian of British Guiana, as the hero of a story, "In Guiana Wilds," which will be published by Mr. Unwin. Mr Rodway is the author of the exceedingly charming volume, "In the Guiana Forest," wherein the struggle for life, between plants as well as animals, is powerfully described. Any book on a country so little known, and on people with such strange customs as its native Indians, should be welcome.

The Newsvendors' Institution—that excellent Society—was founded sixty years ago. Mr Peter Terry, one of its founders, is very nearly ninety-four, and a surprisingly young man at that. Mr. Terry was present at a business meeting of the Institution a few weeks back. The members and supporters of the Society are looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming him at the annual dinner, which takes place next Wednesday week, the 3rd May, in Stationers' Hall. The contributions to the Society's funds are increasing year by year, if not at a rate quite equal to its deserts. Besides the sums spent in occasional relief, there are thirty-six pensions administered annually. Lord Rosebery, an ideal Chairman, is to preside on the 3rd.

NOTICES.

Suffering Women.

Alas! women do suffer. Why, we often cannot tell, but we know there is one great cause, and that is weakness. The headaches, the depressed feelings, the pains, the discouragements, indeed, almost all the misery has a common cause—weakness. At such times a woman always needs a friend that can be relied upon, and such a friend, for more than twenty years, has been that greatest of all remedies,

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By its purity and its power it furnishes a prompt relief for women in their hours of need, and if the grateful expressions which come up from the homes of the land about what SAFE CURE has done were printed, they would fill volumes. If you, reader, are a sufferer, can you not take hope from this suggestion?

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience:

"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

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by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

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IT ALMOST

MAKES ME SMILE

WHEN I think of the way I acted yesterday. You see, I had been for a long time subject to headaches of the worst kind, and when suffering with headache or neuralgia, I am so beside myself that it's hardly safe for anyone to come near me. Yesterday I had a severe attack, and a friend kindly brought in a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM and said that it would cure me. I "just knew" that nothing in the world could do that, and I told him so in such strong language, that he left in disgust, highly insulted. Just to prove that the medicine was no good, I made one application; but somehow it didn't work that way, for in less than 10 minutes the headache was gone entirely, and I was a well man again! I am now looking for my friend who recommended it; I want to apologize for my rudeness and thank him for his kindness. This remedy contains nothing injurious. It costs Re. 1. When you have headache, no matter how severe, use LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM every time. I should SMILE!

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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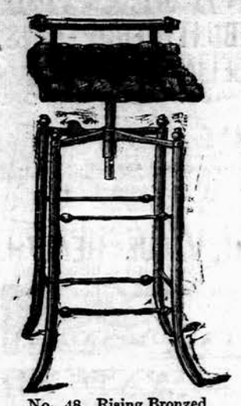

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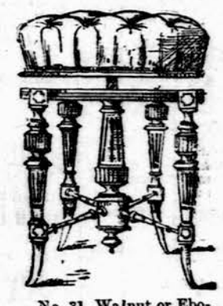

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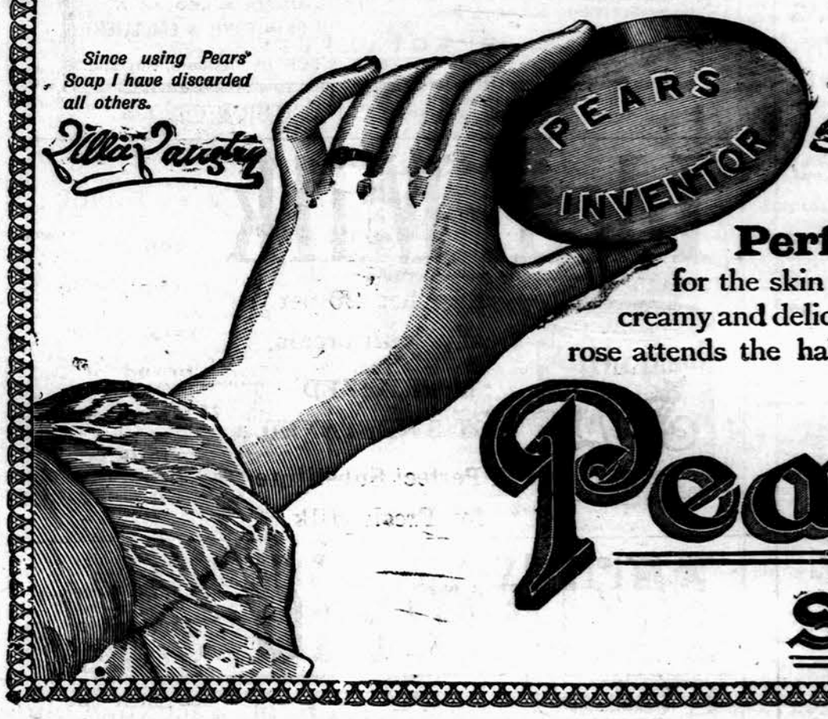

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